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United States Department of State

February 1986

Yugoslavia

Post Report

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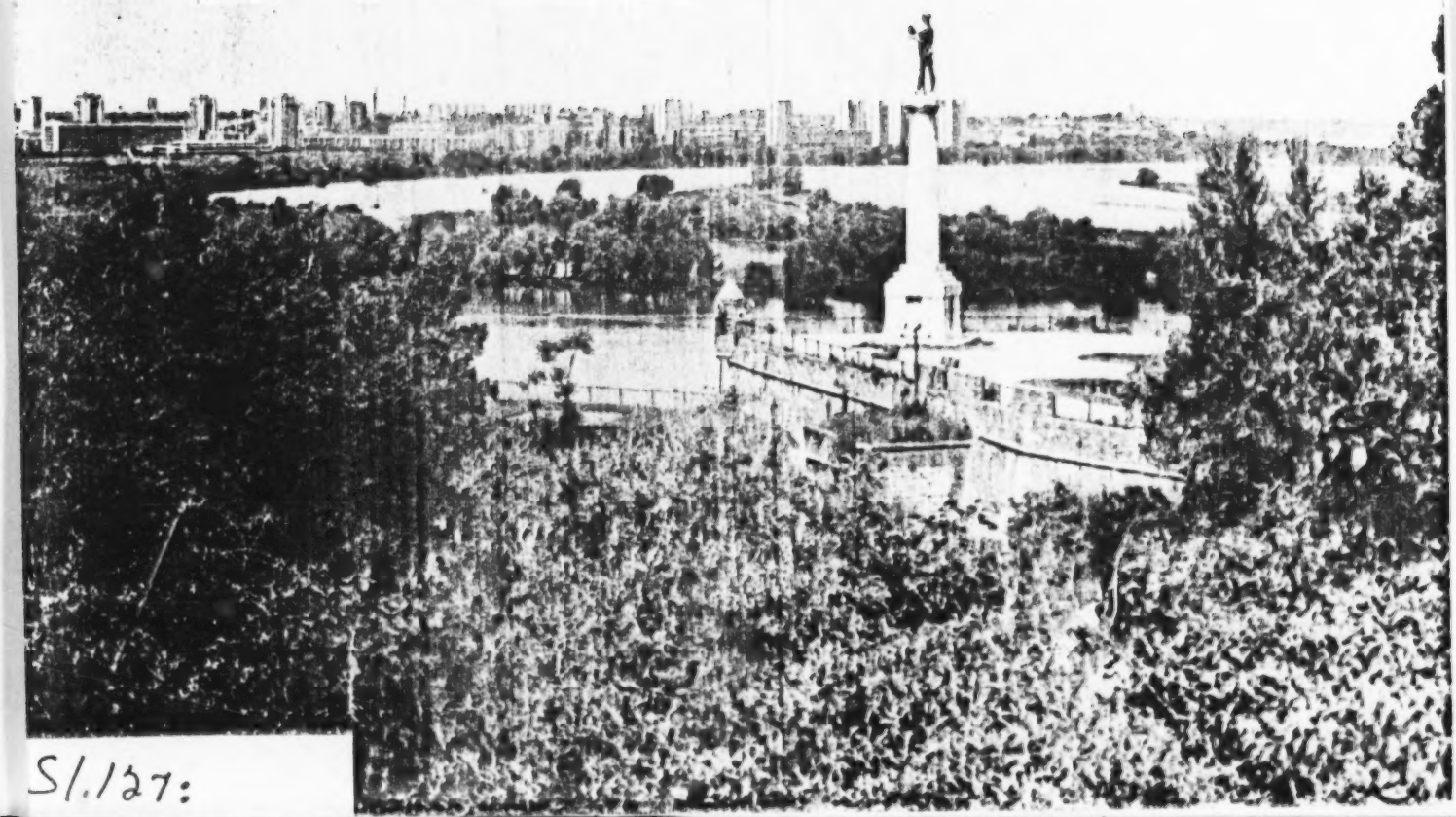

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Orthodox cathedral, Belgrade.

Preface

Yugoslavia is a land of many contrasts. More than a dozen ethnic groups exist, each with its own customs and folkways. Adherents follow Eastern Orthodox, Roman Catholic, and Moslem religions. Yugoslavia's landscape, architecture, and people reflect Austrian, Italian, Romanian, and Turkish influences. Great physical differences include the mountainous interior, the fabled Dalmatian coast along the Adriatic Sea, the lovely lakes of Slovenia, and the flat plains of the Vojvodina. Although parts of Yugoslavia are still underdeveloped, its principal cities, with their well-dressed residents, impressive buildings, and well-stocked shops, remind one of an earlier century.

Yugoslav freedom to travel abroad and to accept Western European tastes contrast substantially with its Eastern European neighbors.

The growing financial well-being of the Yugoslavs is shown by their increasing purchases of cars, TV sets, and labor-saving household appliances. Yugoslavs are proud of their innovative "self-managed economy," which combines decentralized "social" ownership of manufacturing and other facilities with a market-oriented system.

Victory Statue overlooking the junction of the Sava and Danube Rivers at Belgrade.

This is the official post report prepared by the post. The information contained herein is directed to official US Government employees and their families. Any other information concerning the facts as set forth herein is to be regarded as unofficial information.

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The Host Country

Area, Geography, and Climate

The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY) covers 98,766 square miles of the Balkan Peninsula. It borders Italy, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Greece, and Albania, and has a 390-mile coastline along the Adriatic—1,255 miles including inlets and bays. Three-quarters of the land is mountains and plateaus. The highest point is Mt. Triglav (9,393 feet) in the Julian Alps of Slovenia.

Yugoslavia's 220 lakes and 73,500 miles of rivers and streams rank it high with European waterpower sources. The Danube, its largest river, flows through the northeast and forms part of the border with Romania.

Over 34% of the country is covered by forests. Perucica, which lies in a wilderness area between Bosnia and Montenegro, is Europe's last virgin forest. Animal life is abundant, including bear, deer, chamois (antelope), and salt and freshwater fish.

Yugoslavia's climate varies regionally. The mild Mediterranean climate has a mean summer temperature of 80°F. By contrast, the interior, cut off from the Adriatic by high mountains, has hot summers and cold winters characteristic of a continental climate.

Population

Yugoslavia's population of about 22.4 million is divided among six republics: Serbia (where Belgrade, the capital, is located) has a population of 8,687,000 (1971 census); Croatia (principal city, Zagreb) 4,479,000; Bosnia-Hercegovina (Sarajevo) 3,912,000; Slovenia (Ljubljana) 1,761,000; Montenegro (Titograd) 549,000; and Macedonia (Skopje) 1,738,000. Two autonomous provinces, Vojvodina and Kosovo, have independence in local affairs, although they are formally part of the Republic of Serbia.

Within these republics are four major Slavic nationalities: the Serbs (including the Montenegrians) and Croats, who speak Serbo-Croatian, and the Slovenes and Macedonians, who also have their own national tongues. Other groups include 1.7 million Albanians, 427,000 Hungarians, and over 101,000 Turks. Both Latin and Cyrillic alphabets are used: Cyrillic in Serbia, Montenegro, Macedonia, and parts of Bosnia and Hercegovina; Latin in the rest of the country. The most widely used non-Yugoslav language is German, although English is being spoken more, especially among young people.

The principal religion is Serbian Orthodox, found in Serbia, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Montenegro, and Macedonia; Roman Catholicism is practiced in Slovenia, Croatia, and Bosnia-Hercegovina; Islam has most of its adherents in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Macedonia, and Kosovo.

Public Institutions

Yugoslavia's political institutions have undergone complex modifications since the mid-1970s, and political change continues in the post-Tito era. Major developments include: a new Constitution (February 1974) which devolved considerable political powers on the Republics; the Tenth Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) in May 1974, which approved extensive party organizational and personnel changes; and the Eleventh LCY Congress in May 1978, which further modified the party structure, particularly the Party Presidency.

Before his death on May 4, 1980, President Tito initiated constitutional amendments to consolidate a system of rotational collective leadership (of both the State and LCY). This system has operated smoothly since his death.

The Federal Government has executive, legislative, and judicial branches. Certain powers are delegated by the Constitution to the Federal Government, including major responsibility for foreign affairs, national defense, and certain macroeconomic areas. However, extensive powers are also reserved for the six republics and two autonomous provinces, each has an executive, legislative, and judicial branch. Even in areas where the Federal Government has primary responsibility, the republics and provinces play an important role. For example, treaties and agreements with foreign governments negotiated at the Federal level must be reviewed and approved by each republic and province. Similarly, national defense rests partly with the republics and provinces, which have significant responsibility for the organization of territorial defense forces.

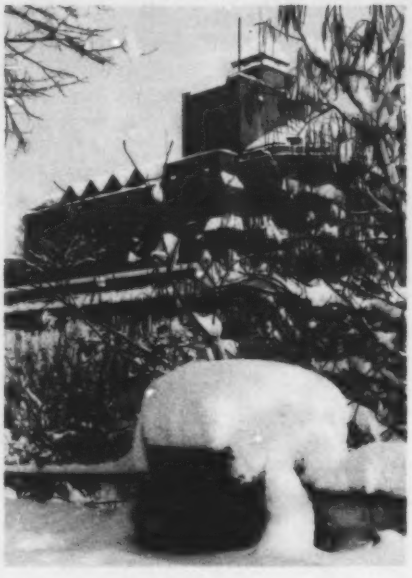
After the death of Josip Broz Tito (who simultaneously held the life-term positions of President of the Republic and President of the League of Communists), presidencies in both the State and LCY apparatus were slated to rotate by republic. At the top of the State administrative apparatus is a nine-member collective SFRY presidency composed of one member from each Republic and Province plus the President of the Party Presidency. Its president is Chief of State; the position rotates annually in May. A similarly composed body, the Federal Executive Council (FEC), headed by the Prime Minister, constitutes the Cabinet, which is responsible for daily administration of the Federal Secretariats and Commissions. The FEC (and the Prime Minister) are formally chosen by and are responsible to the SFRY Assembly.

The principle of collective leadership and decisionmaking also extends to many other government organs. Constitutional amendments have transformed government posts into collective executive bodies with rotating administrators.

The bicameral SFRY Assembly has a Federal Chamber and a Chamber of Republics and Provinces. The former passes most legislation governing formal government activities (declarations of war, signing of treaties, etc.). The latter (consisting of delegations representing each republican and provincial assembly) is the principal forum for discussing and coordinating legislation on economic issues such as the Federal budget.

Considerable legislative and administrative authority rests with the republics and provinces. For example, education, transportation, and the police are financed and administrated at this level. At the commune level (*opstina*)—roughly equivalent to a U.S. county—an assembly and its president also have substantial administrative responsibilities. According to the 1974 Constitution, the "delegate

Harbor on Sava River, Belgrade.



Military Museum at Kalemegdan.

Statue of Prince Mihajilo with the National Theater and the National Museum in the background.

system'' operates from the bottom to the top of the State administrative apparatus and is designed to facilitate decisionmaking on the broadest possible basis. Basic Organizations of Associated Labor (BOALS), interest communities, workers, and other groups exercise most of the economic and political control. They participate in decisions on wages, profit distribution, and product pricing, expressing their political will through a series of delegations reaching upward to the SFRY Assembly.

The LCY is also organized at the Federal, republican/provincial, and local (*opstina*) levels. At the top of the party organization in each republic and province and at the Federal level is a Central Committee with an executive organ called the Presidency which is headed by a President. The position of the Party Presidency President (like the State Presidency President) is rotated annually. The LCY Presidency at the Federal level is the most important party body. It consists of 23 members, 3 from each of the six republics, 2 from each of the two provinces, and 1 representing the armed forces party organization.

In Yugoslavia, unlike countries of the Warsaw Pact, party and state bureaucracies are separate, distinct organizations. Some personnel between Party and State Presidencies overlap, but while all significant government officials are members of the Party, and hence subject to its discipline, they do not usually hold positions simultaneously in both party and state bureaucracies. The role of the LCY, as stated in its statutes, is to provide guidance and policy direction to society on fundamental issues; the LCY is not structured to administer the State.

Arts, Science, and Education

Yugoslavia's 19 universities are in Belgrade (2), Banja Luka, Bitola, Kragujevac, Ljubljana, Maribor, Mostar, Nis, Novi Sad, Osijek, Pristina, Rijeka, Sarajevo, Skopje, Split, Titograd, Tuzla, and Zagreb. Several have branches or faculties in smaller communities.

The first Academy of Arts and Science was founded in 1866 by Bishop Josip Strossmayer in Zagreb. The other republics and autonomous provinces have since established similar institutions. Several American scholars hold honorary membership in some of the academies.

Each republic capital and the major cities have theaters and an opera house where distinguished foreign artists are often invited to perform. Some theaters present American plays in the local language.

Yugoslavia has five major philharmonic orchestras and many smaller symphony and chamber groups. Concert season is October–June. Several professional and amateur folk music and dance troupes have toured abroad and won international reputations.

Numerous museums range in subject from ethnography, to applied and theater arts, to military history. The Museums of Modern Art in Ljubljana, Belgrade, and Skopje are outstanding and have stimulated local interest in contemporary art. The Biennale of Graphic Art in Ljubljana is internationally important, as is Belgrade's International Triennale of Plastic Arts.

Many Yugoslav painters and sculptors, including those from the famous naive (primitive) schools, have exhibited abroad in recent years.

Yugoslavia hosts several international music, film, and theater festivals each year, including the Dubrovnik Festival, the Belgrade International Theater Festival, the music Biennale in Zagreb, and the Ljubljana Jazz Festival. Many international conferences, congresses, and seminars are held in the summer along the Dalmatian coast.

During the past 35 years Yugoslavia has made vigorous efforts to modernize and expand its science and technology. Today 600 autonomous research institutions and laboratories are attached to universities, academies of science, and economic enterprises. Over half are in the natural sciences and engineering.

Yugoslavia's policy of decentralization differs from that in other East European countries. Research important to the country is encouraged through government grants. The Federal Administration for International Scientific, Educational, Cultural, and Technical Cooperation brings some measure of coordination. Each republic has a similar council to study, stimulate, and coordinate science and technology interests at the local level.

Yugoslavia is becoming a modern technological state and is interested in cooperative programs with other nations. Under a scientific-technical agreement between the U.S. and Yugoslavia signed in May 1973 and under previous arrangements, more than 300 joint research projects are being carried out in such fields as energy, transportation, engineering, physics, chemistry, agriculture, public health, biomedicine, rehabilitation, social welfare, and archeology. These programs have led to a large interchange of American and Yugoslav scientists. A binational commission established by Yugoslavia and the U.S. in 1964 arranges for the exchange of scholars under the Fulbright–Hays Act. Scholars are also exchanged under private arrangements.

Commerce and Industry

Among Yugoslavia's basic economic assets are high-quality farmland (83% privately owned); substantial mineral resources (including copper, bauxite, nickel, lead, zinc, coal, and uranium); onshore oil adequate to meet domestic requirements, with potentially exploitable oil reserves in the Adriatic; timber; and landscape suitable for tourism.

Since World War II an intensive industrialization has taken place. The country has a developed iron and steel industry and is also a sizeable producer of ships, chemicals, automobiles, electronics, appliances, furniture, copper cable, and processed foods. Tourism is a major and profitable industry.

Self-Management. Since the 1950s Yugoslavia's economy has been undergoing a transformation that can be characterized as both industrialization and independence from the state-controlled economies of its Eastern neighbors. The Yugoslavs have created a new socioeconomic theory of organization known as ''self-management'' which they believe is Yugoslavia's unique contribution to Marxism. The main principle of self-management is that all factories and institutions belong not to the State but to society as a whole, thus conferring ''social'' rather than state ownership; in turn, the assets are entrusted to the workers for their management. To a large measure Yugoslavia has been transformed from an under developed Soviet-style, centrally controlled economy into one that is highly decentralized, generally market-oriented, and highly integrated into the Western industrial and commercial network. In investment, procurement, production, and marketing decisionmaking, Yugoslav enterprises resemble their Western European trading partners more than they do the centrally controlled enterprises of Yugoslavia's Eastern neighbors.

Economic Cooperation With the West. Yugoslavia encouraged the influx of Western capital, technology, and trade far earlier and to a much greater extent than any other Communist nation. Its financial and commercial ties with the industrialized West are considerable and well established, and 45% of Yugoslavia's total trade is with the OECD countries. Yugoslavia is a full member of GATT, the World Bank, and the IMF, and a par-

ticipating observer in the OECD. Foreign equity investment has been possible since 1967 so that now scores of mixed-capital joint ventures are in process with Western firms. Yugoslavia has been an active participant in Western money markets for many years, and strong ties have been established between Yugoslavia and all major Western banks. In 1980 an important trade agreement was signed with the Common Market.

U.S.-Yugoslav Economic Relations. Yugoslavia's economic relationship with the U.S. is an important element in this Western exposure. The U.S. is Yugoslavia's fourth most important trading partner, a major financial partner, and a leading foreign investor.

Approximately 30 joint ventures, worth $750 million, exist between American and Yugoslav firms. The largest and most significant one is between Dow Chemical and the Yugoslav oil company INA to construct a $1 billion Petrochemical project. Others include General Motors and the Kikinda automobile parts factory, Chevron's offshore oil exploration in Montenegro, Texaco and Chevron's oil exploration off the Croatian coast, Honeywell and EI Nis' production of computers, and General Foods' joint venture for the production of breakfast foods.

Official and quasi-government U.S. bodies have been instrumental in financing Yugoslavia's growth. The Export-Import Bank (EXIM) has been financing U.S. exports to Yugoslavia since the 1950s. EXIM's current loans and guarantees to Yugoslavia total about $1 billion. The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) offers political risk and inconvertibility insurance for U.S. firms doing business in Yugoslavia. In 1979, OPIC published a revised brochure, "Investing in Yugoslavia," which provides guidance to the U.S. business community in interpreting Yugoslavia's April 1978 joint venture legislation. In September 1979, the U.S. Congress approved $10 million in grant aid to reconstruct schools and hospitals in the earthquake-stricken Montenegrian littoral. Furthermore, U.S. economic assistance to Yugoslavia following Tito's break with Stalin, almost $3 billion from 1950 to 1967, created a close economic relationship at the government level which has continued since then, despite occasional strains.

Yugoslav Economic Relations With COMECON. Although Yugoslavia's economic orientation toward the West is based on solid footing and would be difficult to reverse without considerable upheaval to the economy, its trade with partners in the Communist Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON) is significant and has expanded considerably in recent years (in part as a result of Western recession). Since the 1960s Yugoslavia has had "limited participant" status in COMECON (the only country in this category) and has participated selectively in various COMECON committees and projects.

The U.S.S.R. and the F.R.G. are Yugoslavia's principal trading partners. In 1981 the Soviet share of total Yugoslav trade reached 25% while Yugoslav-COMECON trade amounted to 39% of the 1981 total, up 3% over 1980. Yugoslav exports to the Socialist countries have leveled off in 1982, reflecting policy makers' concern with possible overdependence on COMECON markets.

Development Problems. Despite Yugoslavia's success at industrialization, modernization, and economic rationalization, which has led to a higher standard of consumer welfare than in Eastern Europe, the Yugoslav economy has been plagued by sharp regional disparities in economic development and by chronic instability. Although per capita income in 1981 for Yugoslavia was $2,290, the highly industrialized Republic of Slovenia enjoyed a per capita income of $4,505, over 6 times that of the backward, Albanian-populated province of Kosovo ($716). This north/south disparity of economic development and living standards is a critical issue with political, ethnic, and religious ramifications. The Federal authorities in Belgrade are striving to ameliorate this as part of the 1981–85 social plan by using the Federal Fund for Financing the Foster Development of the Underdeveloped Republics and Provinces, and by attracting both domestic and foreign investment into the poorer regions of Kosovo, Macedonia, and Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Yugoslavia's economic integration into the Western market has also exposed it to the cyclical effects of Western recessions. Rising oil prices have adversely affected Yugoslavia's balance of payments and have forced it to try to use its own energy sources such as lignite and hydroelectric power more and to do without adequate supplies of oil-derivative products.

In addition, economic decentralization carried out in the late 1960s and 1970s weakened the monetary, fiscal, and investment controls available to Federal authorities in Belgrade. Periods of high growth accompanied by price inflation and large balance-of-payments deficits have been followed by periods of stagnated production, reduced inflation, high unemployment, and improved payments figures.

Current Trends. Yugoslavia's economic growth since the 1970s has slowed. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 1981 showed a real increase of 2.2% over 1980, while 1981 industrial production grew by 4.2% over 1980. High inflation and a large trade deficit have plagued the economy. In 1981 alone, the cost of living was up 40% and the rate of inflation was around 41%.

The Yugoslavs are attempting to cool down their overheated economy through a program of "stabilization," i.e. austerity. The Federal Government and the National Bank have adopted measures to restrict credit, slow the rate of new investment, increase exports, decrease imports, and reduce the balance-of-payments deficit. Since the economic stabilization program was initiated in June 1980, the dinars value has declined 86% compared to the dollar, including a 30% devaluation of the dinar. Although some improvements have been made in certain areas (especially in the balance-of-payments deficit which was reduced to $635 million in 1981 as contrasted with $3.7 billion in 1979), inflation has proved an intractable problem.

Transportation

Automobiles

Driving in Yugoslavia is on the right. Despite a few four-lane divided highways, the major system consists of two-lane paved roads between larger population centers and paved or unpaved secondary roads between smaller towns. Highways are narrow, unbanked, poorly marked, and without shoulders. Dangerous driving is aggravated by increasing traffic. In Yugoslavia, driving is too fast, both in cities and on the highway. Judgment is poor and drivers frequently pass in forbidden areas. Truck and car drivers are often insensitive to driving hazards, safety precautions, and driving etiquette. Parking on open highways is not uncommon. Night driving is particularly hazardous; numerous unlit horse- and oxen-drawn vehicles are found on main roads. Official Embassy policy is that all official travel by automobile must be completed during daylight hours. Avoid driving outside the city after dark and wear seatbelts at all times.

Private cars are a great convenience and are valuable for weekend trips. They are necessary only for those living outside the Embassy staff housing area. With traffic rapidly increasing and parking becoming more of a problem, particularly in

Belgrade, people walk or take taxis. The downtown shopping area is only a 20-minute walk from staff apartments.

Compact cars, equipped with 4- or 6-cylinder engines and standard brakes, steering, and transmission, are most suitable here. Order American cars before leaving the U.S. Small European cars such as Fiat, Volvo, European Ford, and Volkswagen have servicing facilities in Belgrade. You can buy cars locally, but those with American specifications must be specially ordered, usually with a 3-month delay; auto repair and servicing is a chronic problem. Mechanics are inadequately trained and spare parts—particularly for American cars—are scarce. Bring a small spare parts supply, including windshield wipers, spark plugs, touch-up paint, oil filters and cartridges, ignition points, fan belts, fuses, lights, and spare tires. Tires, including snow tires, can be ordered from a military PX through the commissary. Bring heavy-duty tires for protection against rough roads and horse-shoe nails. A heater, defroster, chains, and/or snow tires are necessary for Yugoslavia's severe winters.

A Yugoslav drivers license is required and is issued when you submit a valid U.S. or other foreign license. The Yugoslav Drivers license must be returned before you leave. Obtain an international drivers license in the U.S. before coming to post.

All car owners must carry third-party liability insurance, which is "without limit." The international "green card" can be purchased locally at reasonable rates with premiums payable in dollars. Comprehensive coverage is also available locally (premium payable in dollars and insurance settlement made in dollars) but is becoming increasingly expensive due to the mounting accident rate. A 50% discount in premiums for comprehensive insurance is allowed when the driver submits evidence of at least 6 years of safe driving, commonly done by a letter from your previous insurer. Few foreign companies will write insurance policies valid in Yugoslavia; those that do charge extremely high rates.

Petty thievery of car accessories is widespread; lock any removable items inside the car when it is parked in an unprotected area, especially at night. Yugoslav law requires steering wheel locks as a protection against auto theft.

Official personnel use tax-free coupons for 98–100 octane gasoline and diesel fuel available through the Embassy commissary. Fuel prices are rising rapidly. Gas stations are found along major roads and in cities. Since gasoline shortages do occur, bring an automobile with low gasoline consumption.

Import and Sale of Vehicles. Newly assigned personnel can drive their cars in from Italy or Austria. Get a customs document for your car at the border. This document must be returned to customs authorities when the vehicle is registered in Yugoslavia. Married officers on the diplomatic list may own and register one vehicle in their name and one in their spouse's name. All other personnel are limited to one car only. Diplomatic officers may purchase or import a car (or cars) duty- and tax-free at any time during their tour; nondiplomatic personnel must import or locally purchase a car within the first year after arrival. Vehicles may be sold only to others with duty-free privileges. Personnel not on the diplomatic list may not sell a car until they depart post; therefore, they should bring vehicles in good operating condition, suitable to last the length of their tours.

Local

In large cities, street cars and trolley and motor buses are available. They are frequent and inexpensive but usually crowded. Taxi service is also available. Taxi stands are found at central locations in cities. Taxis can also be requested by telephone.

Regional

Jugoslovenski Aerotransport (JAT), the Yugoslav national airline, has both international and domestic service. Service is frequent and generally acceptable. Several international airlines also serve the country. Rome and Athens are only 1½ hours from Belgrade by air; Vienna 1 hour; and Paris 2½ hours.

International trains offering service to points throughout Europe and as far east as Istanbul operate daily year round. Intracountry rail service is also adequate. However, neither international nor domestic trains provide dependable dining cars. An increasingly popular method of travel for long distances within Yugoslavia is the "car train." This enables you to ship your car on the train in which you travel (generally by sleeper coach) thus saving long hours of travel on hazardous roads and providing a substantial savings in gasoline. The cost of the car train is reasonable.

Communications

Telephone and Telegraph

Both national and international telephone, telegraph, and wireless communications are good. Monthly phone bills average U.S.$8–U.S.$9. Long-distance calls within Yugoslavia cost 10–24¢ a minute. An overseas call to the U.S. (Washington, D.C., area) costs about U.S.$2.00 per minute during the week and U.S.$1.60 on Sundays. Calls from the U.S. to Yugoslavia are cheaper than from Yugoslavia to the U.S. Telegraph service to the U.S. is about 26¢ a word to New York and 20¢ a word to other States. A night letter of 22 words is U.S.$2.00 to New York and U.S.$2.80 to other States.

Mail and Pouch

Mail to the post may be sent either through the State Department Mail Room or via APO. Letters sent through the State Department take about 7 days between Washington and the post. No packages, magazines, or newspapers can be sent through the pouch. Use of pouch for packages is restricted to small packages of prescription medications and eyeglasses only.

Mail sent to post via the State Department should be addressed as follows:

Belgrade:
American Embassy
Belgrade
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

Zagreb:
AmConGen
Zagreb
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

The APO is open to all Foreign Service employees and their dependents. Postal rates are the same as in the U.S. with charges collected only for distance from New York City to point of origin or delivery in the U.S. Letters take from 1–2 weeks between New York and post; packages require 3–8 weeks to reach post. Letters and packages sent to the post via APO should be addressed as follows:

Belgrade:
Name of Individual
AmConGen BEG
APO New York 09213

Zagreb:
Name of Individual
AmConGen BEG/Z
APO New York 09213

USIS personnel serving at the American Centers in Ljubljana, Sarajevo, Skopje, and .Titograd may route mail through the APO in Belgrade, but ar-

rangements must be made with the USIS Belgrade office for forwarding of personal mail. All American Center directors have duty-free import privileges for 1 year, after which packages must have duty paid.

The APO in Belgrade is an extension of the APO in Frankfurt, and the usual postal restrictions on packages apply: 40 pounds, 62 inches length and girth combined. The APO in Frankfurt will return any package over the restriction. Insurance and registration of letters, envelopes, and packages end at Frankfurt. No letters, envelopes, or packages can be insured or registered from post.

Official personnel may also receive mail through the international mail. Letter mail using this method is faster but also more expensive. Packages sent this way must go through the customs clearance process which is time-consuming. Non-diplomatic personnel have duty-free entry on packages for only 1 year after arrival at post. Mail arriving through international mail should be addressed as follows:

Belgrade:	American Embassy Kneza Milosa 50 11000 Belgrade, Yugoslavia
Zagreb:	American Consulate General Brace Kavurica 2 41000 Zagreb, Yugoslavia
Ljubljana:	American Center Cankarjeva 11 61000 Ljubljana, Yugoslavia
Sarajevo:	American Center Omladinska 1, P.P. 82 71000 Sarajevo, Yugoslavia
Skopje:	American Center Gradski Zid, Blok IV, P.O. 296 91000 Skopje Yugoslavia
Titograd:	American Center Bulevar Oktobarske Revolucije 100 81000 Titograd, Yugoslavia

Mail From Post. Personal letters bearing U.S. postage stamps may be sent through the pouch to the State Department for mailing to U.S. addresses. Packages may be mailed through the APO from Belgrade, subject to the same restrictions as for incoming packages, however no facilities at post exist for insuring or registering letters or packages sent by APO. Use of the post's APO facilities to ship personal household effects is not permitted.

Radio and TV

Yugoslavia has radio broadcasting in all major cities. The latest American and European music is played in addition to national music. Programs include classical and rock music, important sports events, interviews, and newscasts.

Belgrade has one UHF and two VHF channels. Most programs are broadcast in color. Eight hours of daily programing (longer on weekends and major holidays) include children's shows, news, dramas, musicals, and educational and documentary programs. Movies are shown regularly in the original language with subtitles in Serbo-Croatian. Yugoslavia is a member of Eurovision TV, which telecasts live events from other European cities. Live telecasts from the U.S. are occasionally transmitted via satellite. Yugoslavia uses the PAL system and American TV's are not compatible for this reason.

TV's can be converted locally for about $50, but it may not be possible to reconvert them later to American specifications. Those owning VTR sets may wish to bring American TV sets which are compatible with the videotape cassettes available for rent or available through an informal video club at the post. Television sets adapted to both American and Yugoslav (PAL) TV standards can be ordered through the commissary.

Newspapers and Magazines

The *International Herald Tribune*, *Time*, *Newsweek*, and European newspapers are sometimes available locally. *Time* and *Newsweek* are on sale regularly at the American Club.

Health and Medicine

Medical Facilities

The Embassy maintains a Health Unit, staffed by a State Department regional medical officer and a Foreign Service nurse. The doctor has regional responsibilities for Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey, and Greece, and consequently may be away from Belgrade for periods of time throughout the year.

One Yugoslav specialist is contracted to assist the nurse when the regional medical officer is away from Belgrade. Other qualified local specialists, some trained in the U.S., are available for dermatological, ophthalmological, dental, and other problems.

Community Health

By American standards, community sanitation in Belgrade is fair. The water is potable, garbage is collected regularly, the sewage system is adequate, and some streets are washed daily. Community health controls are adequate.

In Belgrade dairy and meat plants are controlled and products are tested.

The Health Unit recommends that you purchase packaged milk and milk products such as yogurt, cheese, and sour cream in stores with refrigerated cabinets. Avoid dairy products sold in open markets during warm months. Fresh dairy products, tested and approved by U.S. Military veterinarians for use by U.S. Armed Forces in Europe, are shipped into the commissary from a dairy in Austria approximately once a month.

Meat purchased locally or through the commissary is good and may be used without unusual precautions. Seasonal fruits and vegetables are plentiful and need no special treatment.

General health of Americans living in Belgrade is good. Upper respiratory infections and sinusitis are more common during winter since soft fuel coal produces smog which often blankets the city. Individuals with asthma and emphysema should be cautioned about this potentially severe hazard. Although Belgrade has no unusual illnesses, obtain all recommended immunizations.

Local hospitals are not used except for emergencies. Diagnostic or elective hospitalizations and obstetric care are usually arranged by commercial travel to U.S. Military hospitals in Vicenza, Italy, and Frankfurt or Wiesbaden, Germany. Obstetric patients leave Belgrade 3 or 4 weeks before delivery date, and round-trip fare is paid by State Department medical program. Maternity care costs are paid through individual insurance plans and the medical program.

Although good routine dental work by well-trained Yugoslav dentists can be arranged at the Diplomatic Dental Clinic, have dental work completed in the U.S. before arrival. Orthodontic work can be done and often follow-up or continued work can be arranged. Bring an extra pair of eyeglasses. Although available materials are limited, lenses can be replaced and new frames obtained. This usually entails visits to the ophthalmologist, and those who have used the local service have been satisfied.

Although the Health Unit stocks medications for acute problems, bring suf-

ficient supplies of long-term medications (hormones, vitamins, antacids, contraceptives, etc.) to post. The medical officer can write prescriptions and have U.S. pharmacies fill them. Some vitamins, aspirin, bandages, antacids, and nonprescription items are available in the commissary. Locally available medications are adequate for most needs.

Send items such as vaporizers/humidifiers (preferably 220v, 50-cycle), and heating pads with household effects. A vaporizer is useful during winter for young children.

Preventive Measures

Have current immunizations for: typhoid—initial series and booster every 3 years; tetanus-diphtheria (for adults)—initial series and booster every 10 years; tetanus-diphtheria-whooping cough (for children)—5 doses through age 7; polio—complete series of trivalent Sabin-Type oral vaccine; measles (for children)—1 immunization; rubella (German measles)—optional; mumps—optional; tuberculin test—annual skin test for negative reactors.

Insects repellents are needed during summer.

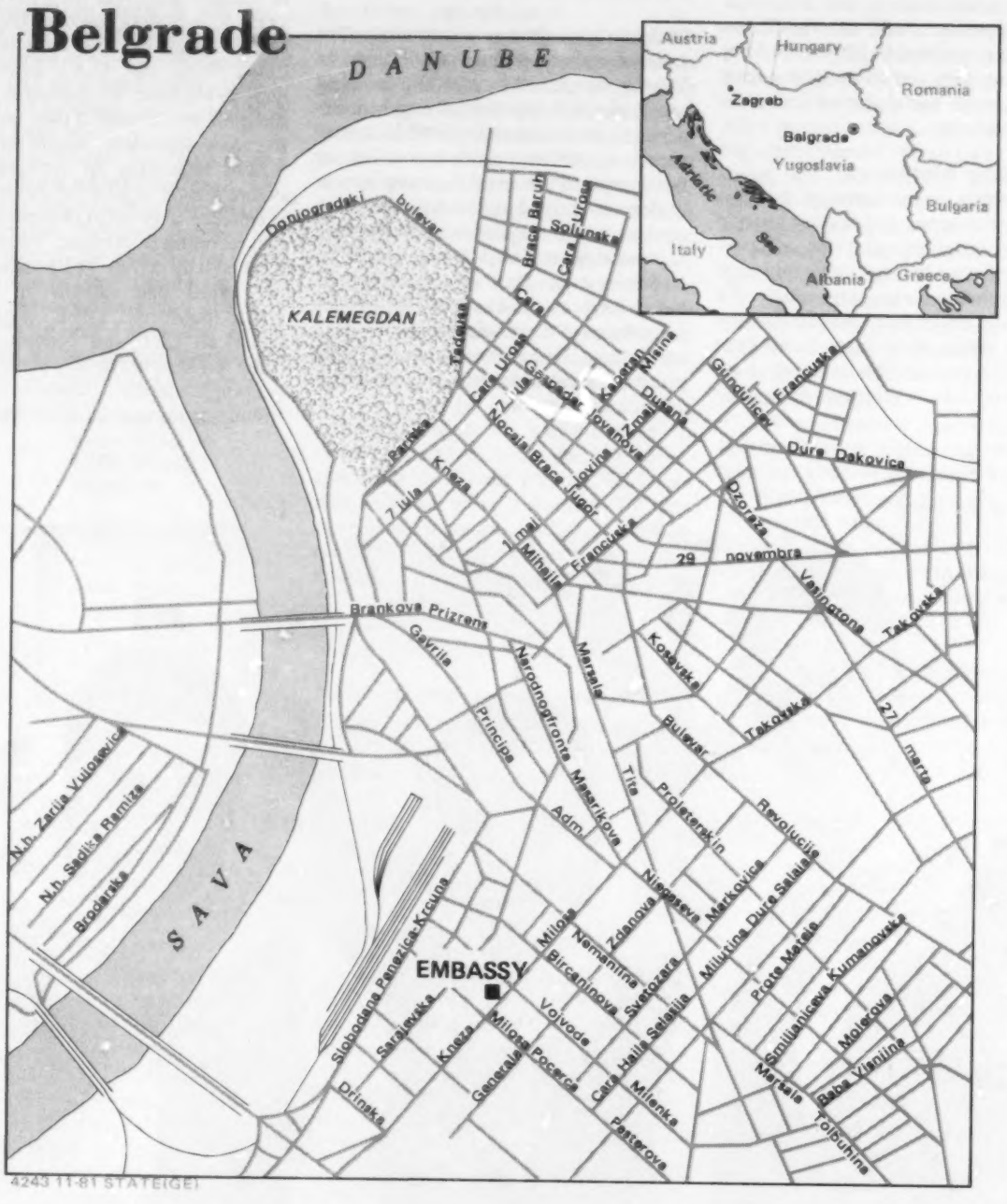
Employment for Spouses and Dependents

Official employment opportunities for spouses and dependents are limited in Yugoslavia. Spouses who are qualified secretaries with previous government experience are occasionally hired for a temporary appointment of 90 days or less, at the Embassy. Prior to employment, security clearance procedures are followed in accordance with regulations. Those with secretarial skills should arrange to take the Department of State's secretarial tests before coming to post and have the Department forward the results to post or hand carry them. This will speed up the hiring process should a position be available.

Sometimes seasonal employment becomes available at post for dependents and spouses in a nonofficial capacity. At present employment opportunities locally are nonexistent for official Americans.

Jobs currently occupied by spouses in Belgrade are few, but increasing. The International School is a potential employer of teachers and aides for kindergarten to grade 8, including teaching English as a foreign language. ISB recruits teachers direct from the U.S.; locally hired dependents have no guarantee of being hired for the duration of their time at post, therefore dependents should write to the School requesting an application form before arrival at post for direct hire. No preference is given to dependents during the recruitment process. Some spouses have built up private TEFL classes; others are called intermittently to supervise USIA-sponsored TEFL testing. The American Club and commissary offer some full-time but mostly part-time bookkeeping, clerical, stockkeeping, and restaurant managerial positions.

Young Yugoslav women.



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American Embassy

Belgrade

Belgrade, capital of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia, is located in the east central part of the country at the confluence of the Sava and the Danube Rivers. Altitude is 224 to 830 feet above sea level.

Belgrade has had a settlement since the time of the Celts in the 4th century B.C., although little of their culture or of subsequent Roman civilization remains. Few historical monuments of earlier than late 18th century survive. Minimal evidence of the long period of Turkish domination exists and only a few baroque buildings mark the pre-World War I Hapsburg influence. Belgrade thus lacks the atmosphere and old world charm of Eastern European capitals such as Prague and Budapest. Buildings in the center city are gray and somber and alternate with a few modern concrete and glass highrises. Parks, tree-lined streets, and numerous sidewalk cafes lend color and charm, particularly in summer.

Belgrade's charming contrast between old and new is evidenced by the young, modish Belgraders and the furhatted peasant men in Serbian trousers and upturned sandals with their dirndl-skirted wives in babushkas. They are seen browsing together along the well-stocked shopping streets of the city's center.

Belgrade's mean temperature in winter is 32 °F; in summer, 70 °F, with frequent highs of 90 °F and above. Air pollution is particularly bad in winter because of the low-grade coal used. Smog is particularly noticeable in the low-lying Chancery and staff housing area, partly due to their proximity to the city's main railroad station.

Economic activity centers around government, trade, commerce, light industry, and services. The adjacent agricultural area of the Vojvodina is among the richest in Yugoslavia.

Cultural life is active, although less so than in major world capitals. Yugoslavs have a deep interest in art and a long season of opera, ballet, concerts, and drama. The taste for popular music, especially American jazz, is evident particularly among the young. Yugoslavs are avid movie-goers and many Western European and American films are shown in the original version with Serbo-Croatian subtitles. Ticket prices range from 35 to 70 new dinars. Many art exhibits of varying quality are presented by contemporary Yugoslav artists. Several groups of naive (primitive) painters and sculptors work in Yugoslavia today; many have exhibited abroad with considerable success. Excursions to nearby villages to see their art are a favorite weekend pastime.

The Post and Its Administration

The U.S. Mission includes the State Department, USIS, U.S. Department of Agriculture/Foreign Agricultural Service (USDA/FAS, represented by an agricultural attache), U.S. Department of Commerce/Foreign Commercial Service (FCS), and Department of Defense (DOD, represented by three military attaches: Army, Navy, and Air Force). Zagreb has a Consulate General and a USIS Branch Public Affairs Office. USIS Information Centers are located in Belgrade, Ljubljana, Skopje, Sarajevo, Zagreb, and Titograd.

The Chancery is in a five-story building at Kneza Milosa 50, near the city's center. The building also houses the Defense Attache Office, the FCS, and the FAS. USIS has quarters in another government-owned building adjacent to the Chancery. Its cultural center, publications office, and printing plant are at Cika Ljubina 19, in the heart of the downtown area.

Embassy office hours are 7:30 am to 4:15 pm, Monday thru Friday, with 45 minutes for lunch. A duty officer is at the Embassy on Saturday, on Yugoslav holidays from 10 am to noon, and on call at home at all other times outside Embassy operating hours. A Marine Security Guard is on duty in the Chancery at all times.

Send advance notice of your travel plans in order to be met on arrival. If you are not met, phone the Embassy at 645–655. Pay phones are available at the rail station and airport for 2 dinars. If you plan to drive to Belgrade, request instructions from the post in advance on how to reach the Embassy.

Housing

Temporary Housing

In most cases new arrivals will be housed temporarily in compound transient accommodations until permanent housing is ready for occupancy.

Permanent Housing

The U.S. Government owns the residences occupied by the Ambassador, DCM, and PAO, as well as two small houses on the grounds of the Ambassador's residence and 45 apartments adjacent to the Chancery.

The Ambassador's residence is a two-story, nine-room house. Three downstairs salons can accommodate about 200 people at indoor receptions. The dining room seats 36 people. Four bedrooms and four baths are upstairs.

The DCM's home is a three-story, seven-room house. It can accommodate 100 people at indoor receptions. A reception hall, large living room, and dining room seating 24 people are on the first floor. Two large and two small bedrooms and two baths are on the second floor, and a bedroom with bath suitable for guests, on the third. The house is completely furnished.

The PAO's home is a four-bedroom house. It has 11 rooms, including a dining room that seats 24 people. The house can accommodate 100 people at an indoor reception.

The staff apartment building is adjacent to the Chancery. Of 45 units, 15 are one-bedroom apartments; 19 are two-bedroom; and 11 are three-bedroom. Except for certain items listed under Furnishings, the apartments are completely furnished, including draperies and rugs. Bedrooms and living rooms are air-conditioned. A basement garage can accommodate the cars of most compound occupants. All buildings have laundry rooms with automatic washers and dryers for use by occupants at no charge.

Front view of the Embassy Belgrade.

DCM's home, Belgrade.

American Ambassador's residence, Belgrade.

The Embassy also leases a number of other apartments and houses, including several that the Yugoslav Government makes available for Foreign Missions. The Yugoslav Government is responsible for the maintenance of housing leased to Foreign Missions. Those leased to the Embassy are provided with U.S. Government-owned furnishings. Individuals cannot lease residences privately. All residences, whether government-leased or owned, have government-owned furnishings. Housing assignments are based on family size and representational responsibilities. Write to your agency or to the Embassy administrative counselor for information concerning housing assignments, furnishings, and accessories to bring. Government housing is also provided for USIS Center directors.

Furnishings

Bring bed and table linens, blankets, silverware, glasses, china, kitchenware, art objects, iron and ironing board, a vacuum with a full supply of bags, and stepdown transformers. You can order transformers through the Embassy commissary, but it is best to bring them. You may prefer to supplement the lamps issued by the Embassy with your own, particularly desk lamps. In addition, bring card tables and chairs, children's furniture, kitchen accessories such as garbage cans, wastebaskets, canisters, shelf paper, household tools, picture hooks, closet hooks, and wire coat hangers. Although many of these items can be found locally, selection is limited and you may prefer U.S. designs.

Most beds at post are standard U.S. twin beds, with some double- or queen-size beds available. Mattress sizes vary, therefore bring flat rather than fitted sheets. Contact post administration if in doubt regarding sheet sizes.

The post supplies a survival kit for newcomers until they receive their household effects. The items are signed for and must be returned; the user pays for any loss or damage. The kits include sheets, blankets, kitchenware, dishes, pans, glasses, iron and ironing board, and crib if needed. The post does not have cleaning equipment to lend, but supplies are sold at the commissary.

Utilities and Equipment

All quarters have hot and cold running water, electricity, phones, flush toilets, baths, and central heating. Water and electrical services are good, with only occasional interruptions. The city has no gas mains. Government quarters have combination shower-tubs, whereas leased houses usually have tubs with shower hose arrangements. Freezers are furnished in apartments and houses.

Electricity is 380/220v, 50-cycle, 3-phase, 4-wire, AC. Electrical outlets and light fixtures are 220v, but voltage often fluctuates below 220v. European two-hole, round-prong sockets are used in all housing. Bring adapter plugs to post since none are available locally. Check the wattage listed on your appliances to determine your requirements. Those housed off the compound should bring several candleholders since power cuts occur especially during winter months. You can occasionally buy transformers from departing personnel or order from a PX through the commissary, but delays are frequent. Ship transformers you already own, or buy what you will need in the U.S., and include them in your airfreight and household effects shipments.

Electric appliances of 110v require a stepdown transformer to reduce voltage from 220v to 110–120v. A 1500w transformer is sufficient for irons, waffle irons, vacuum cleaners, electric fry pans, or movie projectors. Smaller transformers of 500w, 300w, and perhaps 150w are adequate for radios, record players, and mixers. You may want to bring a shortwave radio to listen to English-language VOA and BBC broadcasts. Shortwave radios can be purchased through the PX in Germany. Most record players must be converted and require a cycle-conversion part obtained from the manufacturer. U.S.-manufactured 60-cycle electric clocks will not work here. Certain motor-driven U.S. appliances, e.g., vacuum cleaners and freezers, may operate adequately although less efficiently without conversion.

Staff apartments have a community laundry room with automatic washers and dryers. Staff aparument plumbing cannot accommodate private washers. The Embassy and other agencies provide government-owned washers and dryers in all residences and transformers are provided for these appliances.

Food

Though shortages do occur occasionally, food is more than adequate. Seasonal fruits and vegetables, meats, and dairy products are available in local shops and markets throughout the year. In winter Embassy personnel depend more on the commissary's frozen and canned vegetable supplies, but in summer staff rely on the open markets for most fresh produce.

The commissary stocks American canned and some frozen foods, cleaning supplies, household paper products, soft drinks, beer, wine, liquor, and tobacco. It also stocks local meat, American canned meat, butter, and margarine. Military commissaries furnish this commissary with most of its basic supplies. Fresh, powdered, and evaporated milk is available. Bring an adequate supply of baby formula with you. The commissary does not regularly stock diet food and soft drinks or specialty health foods. Baby food can be ordered through the commissary but may take 1–2 months for delivery. New commissary shipments arrive approximately every 2 months. A support flight approximately every 4 months now carries, when space is available, commissary goods and special orders for Embassy personnel.

Supermarkets are increasing in Belgrade. They stock packaged meats, some frozen foods, a variety of canned goods, and Yugoslav wines. In addition, preparations for Balkan specialties such as baklava, Turkish coffee, and a variety of sausages and salamis are available. Seasonal shortages of certain items occur: butter, milk, coffee, cooking oils, or eggs in winter, and top-quality beef during the summer tourist season. The commissary is able, either through local suppliers or imports from military commissaries, to obtain these items.

Clothing

Clothing needs are similar to those for the New York or Washington, D.C. areas. The very cold winters require woolens, heavy coats, rainwear, galoshes or boots, heavy robes, and warm slippers. Seersucker, linen, cotton, and polyester fabrics are comfortable in summer. Winter dampness makes heavy coats, hats, and boots a must for walkers. Readymade clothes are available in Yugoslav shops, though seldom in American styles or quality. Some imported lingerie is available but expensive. Women who can wear shoes with European lasts will find local shoes in good supply, reasonable, and fashionable; Italian shoes are also available but expensive. Men's shoes, made to American standards and preferences, are available but expensive. Most men prefer American-made shoes, which they should bring to post. Yugoslav suede and leather coats, jackets, dresses, and skirts are of good quality. Children's clothes and shoes are available, although expensive and of varying quality. This is also true of baby clothes.

Dressmaking and tailoring vary in quality. Yard goods of varying quality are available locally; the wools are of better quality than the cottons. Manufacturers'

representatives with excellent quality imported fabrics frequently visit Belgrade; these may be purchased duty free by diplomatic officers.

Officers with representational responsibilities occasionally need a tuxedo, but not white tie; or several long evening dresses, and summer and winter cocktail and dinner dresses. Junior and nondiplomatic employees have a few occasions, including the annual Marine Ball, to wear formal attire. All women should bring a few versatile cocktail dresses, plus one long formal.

Daytime dresses are worn to coffees, teas, daytime bridge parties, and meetings of various women's organizations. Hats are seldom worn and gloves are optional. Casual dress—pantsuits or casual skirts for women and sport shirts for men—is worn at many nonrepresentational parties. Women find slacks useful for casual wear and for traveling. Yugoslav women, particularly younger ones, wear slacks or jeans in the city and for casual wear, but generally skirts and dresses are worn. Heavy wool slacks are practical in winter for shopping at the markets and in downtown Belgrade. Shorts are worn by both men and women at home, for sportswear, and at resorts.

Supplies and Services

Supplies

The commissary stocks razor blades, shaving cream, toothpaste and toothbrushes, shampoo, toilet tissue, sanitary napkins, aspirin, hair oil, facial tissues, face cream, hair spray, baby oil and powder, shoe polish, and some types of film. Miscellaneous household items such as cleaning supplies, waxpaper, foil, paper napkins and towels, dust mops, brooms and wet mops, kitty litter, U.S. postage stamps, and gasoline coupons are also available. Bring a good supply of baby products, watch batteries and other batteries, panty hose, and coffee filters.

Yugoslav shops are steadily selling more household goods, but bring items such as children's birthday favors, party decorations, gifts, gift wrappings, greeting cards, special cosmetics, fancy cocktail napkins, and invitations.

Basic Services

Four self-service laundry rooms are available in staff apartments. Hired laundresses provide washing and ironing services.

Several drycleaners do satisfactory work, though prices are high by U.S. standards. Shoe repairs are adequate and inexpensive.

Most Yugoslav hairdressers are reasonably good and inexpensive, but hair stylists are difficult to find. Permanents and haircuts vary from fair to good. Most shops are open 7 am to 8 pm, 6 days a week on a double-shift basis. Service is on a first-come-first-served basis with no appointments accepted. The larger hotels will accept appointments. Barbers are available and prices are low.

Radio and TV repairs can be made here.

Although calling-card engraving is not available, printing for invitations is done locally and is adequate, with prices similar to those charged in the U.S., though envelopes available are of poor quality and unattractive. Most officers use printed invitations with their Belgrade address. Postpone having invitations printed, until you arrive and are assigned permanent quarters, or bring a supply with you that has no printed address.

Domestic Help

It is becoming harder to find servants in Belgrade, however, most families employ part- or full-time domestic help. Usually only Embassy personnel such as the Ambassador, DCM, and PAO, i.e. those with heavy representational responsibilities, employ more than two servants, including a cook.

Salaries vary according to the servants qualifications, whether or not a room is provided, and what duties and hours are required. At present most household help charges 600 dinars for an 8-hour day's work. Qualified cooks in households which do considerable representational entertaining earn more. Either a food allowance is provided or servants are given meals during working hours. The employer supplies uniforms. Servants pay for income tax and social security contributions from their salaries. Their social security contributions provide retirement coverage and medical care. After 11 months, they are given a half-month vacation with pay.

Well-qualified waiters and bartenders are available to serve at cocktail parties for $20 an evening.

Religious Activities

Most churches in Belgrade are Serbian Orthodox, but there are also Roman Catholic, Methodist, and Seventh-day Adventist churches, a synagogue, and a mosque. Services are in Serbian except two Roman Catholic churches which have Masses, sermons, and confessions in English and Spanish regularly, and a French church with Masses in French conducted by a French priest.

The Church Group of Belgrade is a Protestant group that holds regular services in a local church. Services are conducted by a resident Anglican priest, visiting U.S. Military chaplains, or laymen volunteers. Sunday School is available for children.

Education

Dependent Education

At Post. The International School of Belgrade, a U.S. Government-supported school, has kindergarten through grade 8. The school was awarded accreditation in February 1981, by both the New England Association of Schools and Colleges, and the European Council of International Schools. The school is at Temisvarska 19 in a residential area about 2 miles from the Embassy. It is run by a board of nine members, three appointed by the U.S. Ambassador and six elected by parents from the international community. The director and several teachers are U.S.-trained and recruited; other staff and teachers are British or Yugoslav. Most students are from the diplomatic and foreign business community. Enrollment for 1983–84 was 160 of which 14% were children of U.S. Mission personnel. All qualified children of U.S. Mission personnel will be admitted, but since space is limited, advise the school of your assignment as soon as possible. Write directly to the Director, International School of Belgrade, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520, giving the ages and grade levels of your children. Instruction is in English and the curriculum is American oriented. Tuition for 1983–84, including fees covered by the education allowance, is $4,100 for grades 1 through 8 and $2,200 for kindergarten.

The school year runs from early September to mid-June, with vacations in the fall, Christmas, late February, and April. The Embassy provides bus transportation between the staff housing area and school, and transportation by station wagon between other residences and school.

The school library has 8,500 books and subscriptions to 40 periodicals. A number of after-school activities are available and the school offers sports, music, art, and French and Serbo-Croatian

programs in addition to basic subjects.

The International Nursery School has morning sessions for 3-year-olds and afternoon sessions for 4-year-olds. Yearly tuition is about $525. Apply for admission in advance of arrival since the number of places is limited. American families have formed an informal play group for young children where parents take turns supervising several mornings per week.

Away From Post. Children in grades 9–12 attend school outside Yugoslavia. U.S. Military dependents and private and parochial schools in Italy, Germany, France, England, and Greece have boarding facilities. Most costs are covered by the education allowance. Contact the Department's Office of Overseas Schools concerning recommended schools and their current charges for tuition and room and board.

Special Educational Opportunities

Belgrade's Institute and Center for Foreign Languages offers 3-month courses in Serbian, French, German, Italian, Russian, etc. Classes are held in the morning or evening—usually 3½ hours a session, twice a week, for all languages except Serbian, which is taught daily (Monday through Friday). The cost is about $90 a course. All language instructions are given by Yugoslav teachers, therefore beginner students could acquire a Yugoslav accent in the language of their choice. Nevertheless, a number of spouses have found the courses excellent.

Post Orientation Program

When you arrive, call the Embassy Personnel Office and the Community Liaison Office (CLO) for information on facilities and activities at post. The CLO office is staffed part time by an American Embassy family member and is a good source of information of all kinds for the newly arrived. You can address questions or letters to the CLO before you arrive at post.

Newcomers orientation briefings are held semiannually; once in September and then in February or March. All newly arrived personnel must attend one of these briefings, and adult family members are encouraged to attend.

Recreation and Social Life

Sports

Many opportunities exist to participate in sports. Staff members can use the swimming pool and tennis court on the grounds of the Ambassador's residence at scheduled hours. The American Club has two bowling alleys where several bowling leagues are active during winter. Some camping grounds exist, though camping is still comparatively new to Yugoslavia.

Horseback riding is also available, but personnel should bring their own safety helmets. No golf course exists in Belgrade, but an 18-hole course is available at Lake Bled in Slovenia.

Some joggers have found acceptable routes within Belgrade. However, traffic and pollution, particularly during winter, have led most joggers to drive to Gypsy Island—some 3 miles from the Embassy—which is relatively free of pollution and offers an excellent flat course for jogging.

Belgrade has beach areas but health authorities warn against pollution. Boating is good on the Danube and Sava but moorings are limited. This area also has rivers where you can go kayaking.

The Avala Diplomatic Club, built by the Yugoslav Government, is open to foreign community members. It has three clay courts, one cement court, a bar, lounge, and restaurant. Fees are 3,500 ND yearly for the first family member, and 2,000 ND for each additional family member.

Winter skiing is enjoyed in many parts of Yugoslavia, primarily in the northwest Alpine region in Slovenia—Vogel, Zelenica, Krvavec, Kranjska Gora, Planica, Pohorje, etc., where a funicular railway, ski lifts, ski jumps, and ski centers are available. Skiing is becoming popular at resorts like Petekovac and Platak in Croatia, Jahorina in Bosnia, Kopaonik, Brezovica, Zlatibor, Zlatar, and Tara in Serbia, Mavrovo and Popova Sapka in Macedonia, where facilities are quickly improving.

Iceskating rinks are available locally. Iceskates are of good quality and inexpensive. Indoor swimming during winter can be arranged.

Hunters will find duck, geese, hare, partridge, pheasant, and fox in the immediate vicinity of Belgrade. Bear, wild boar, roebuck (European stag), wolf, and chamois are also in the area. Unless invited on an official hunt, game fees are prohibitively high. See Firearms and Ammunition concerning importation of hunting weapons.

You can fish in the Danube, Sava, and smaller nearby rivers, but catches appear to be "fisherman's luck." Regular spinning tackle will do, but fly is more useful. Seasonal licenses are inexpensive but each area issues its own; to fish throughout the country requires more than one license.

Quality sports equipment is sometimes available locally. The Avala Tennis Club stocks some tennis equipment, but bring other sports equipment to post or order it from a PX through the commissary. Bowling enthusiasts should bring their bowling balls and shoes, though the American Club has a limited number available for use. Winter apparel is also available at reasonable prices.

Soccer (European football) is the great spectator sport in Yugoslavia. Yugoslavs are avid fans and Belgrade has two large stadiums. Basketball is also popular and is played at several locations in the city. A small track just outside the city has horse and harness racing during summer. The staff housing area has a play area for small children which includes a jungle gym, swings, slide, and sandbox. A combined basketball, volleyball, and badminton court is frequently used by staff members. Parents are encouraged to bring play equipment such as tricycles, sleds, and children's skis (can be purchased here).

The commissary has limited stocks of film, so bring an initial supply to the post. Film may be purchased locally but is expensive since it must be imported. Both color and black-and-white can be processed locally, but most film is sent abroad to be processed.

Touring and Outdoor Activities

A number of excursions can be made near Belgrade. About 44 miles north of the city is Novi Sad, which has an interesting fortress overlooking the city. Inside the fortress is a hotel and good restaurant, and a number of artists have workshops there. En route to Novi Sad is the village of Stara Pazova, where Slovak women wear colorful dress on Sundays. The wooded hill country known as Fruska Gora, a pleasant picnic area, and site of over a dozen monasteries, including the Hopovo Monastery, is also en route.

Avala, a 2,000-foot hill 12 miles south of Belgrade, offers a good view on a clear day, and you can dine at a restaurant there.

It is the site of the tomb of the Yugoslav Unknown Soldier, designed by the famous sculptor Mestrovic.

The royal crypt of Yugoslavia's former ruling family, which contains excellent mosaic reproductions of some of the country's more famous frescos, is at Topola.

The ruins of a 15th-century Serbian fort are on the Danube at Smederevo, 25 miles east of Belgrade; en route it is pleasant to lunch at Grocka, where a good restaurant overlooks the surrounding vineyards.

A hydrofoil makes excursions down the Danube to Kladovo, where a dam has been constructed jointly by Romania and Yugoslavia. The boat passes many interesting points, including some Roman remains and Smederevo Fort, and crosses the Iron Gate (Djerdap), which resembles an inland fjord.

Some monasteries date from the 13th to 15th centuries. Visits to the monasteries of Manasija, Ravanica, Hopovo, and Krusedol make interesting 1-day outings from Belgrade; those in southern Serbia such as Sopocani, Studenica, Pec, Gracanica, and Decani can be visited over a long weekend. The frescos in these monasteries are world famous.

Another interesting 1-day outing is to the villages of Yugoslavia's primitive artists. Kovacica and Uzdin may be included on the same drive. Oparic is also a village of artists; they are gracious and hospitable and often invite you into their homes. En route to Oparic at Svetozarevo is a gallery of Yugoslav primitive art, which has one of the finest collections in the country.

Other interesting places to visit in Yugoslavia include among many others, the old cities of Dubrovnik and Split on the famous Dalmatian coast; Lake Ohrid near the Greek and Albanian borders; Sarajevo, known for its Turkish architecture as well as the beginning of World War I; and numerous lakes in the Julian Alps. Summer months are mostly smog free, but winter's heavy air pollution restricts outdoor activity in the housing compound area.

Entertainment

Belgrade and Zagreb offer movies, opera, ballet, concerts, and drama. The opera and ballet are performed October–May or June. Repertoires include both European and Slavic works. The International Film Festival (Fest) in February, the Belgrade Theater Festival of Avant-garde Drama (Bitef) in September, the Belgrade Music Festival (Bemus) in October, and the Belgrade Jazz Festival in November are outstanding events of the season. Orchestras and chamber music groups are excellent and frequently present guest conductors and soloists. Season tickets are inexpensive.

American and other foreign films are shown, usually with the original soundtrack and Serbo-Croatian subtitles. Tickets to movie theaters cost 85c–$2 and reserved seats may be purchased in advance. Movies are popular here. Film festivals on various themes are frequent both in major cities and at coast resort cities in summer.

Legitimate theater is offered regularly in many Yugoslav cities, with a repertoire including contemporary plays, classical productions, and musical comedy. These presentations are in Serbo-Croatian, so only those with a knowledge of this language can profitably take advantage of them.

A professional folk song and dance group, the Kolo, performs regularly throughout the year in Belgrade, and other amateur and professional groups give performances frequently in major cities and during the tourist season in resort hotels.

Several museums in Belgrade and Zagreb are worth visiting. Among the best in Belgrade are the National Museum, which has a varied collection of French impressionist works; the Fresco Gallery, which contains copies of frescos found in Serbia's early monasteries; and the Ethnographic Museum, with original examples of peasant costumes, implements, musical instruments, and furnishings from diverse regions of Yugoslavia. Several 19th-century houses have been turned into fascinating smaller museums. The Military Museum in Kalemegdan Park is one of the finest in Europe.

The American Club in the Embassy's staff housing area has a restaurant, two-lane bowling alley, lounge bar, Elbrick Room for parties and videotape viewing, and an auditorium for movies and other community events. Special events such as art exhibitions and bingo are frequently scheduled. The membership fee is $25 for a single adult and $50 for a family; membership is open to staff of other diplomatic missions and to the American business community of Belgrade. The Club shows feature films several evenings a week and holds a Saturday morning screening for children.

Dining out in Yugoslav restaurants is a popular social activity. Prices are reasonable and the food good, although variety is limited. Several nightclubs and discotheques are available. The Jugoslavija, Metropol, Intercontinental, and Majestic Hotels have dancing and a band plays at the American Club on special occasions. A number of casinos are open during the tourist season.

Social Activities

Among Americans. Social life for non-diplomatic personnel centers around home entertaining and is usually informal or casual. Bridge games and cocktail and dinner parties are the most frequent forms of entertaining.

The American Women's Association (AWA) is an active group open to all American women in Belgrade. It sponsors programs of interest to the membership and organizes children's parties and fund-raising activities for charity. Each year their activities include: participation in a bazaar held by the PTA of the International School, a Christmas party, and a Halloween party. Other activities include informal discussion groups, craft demonstrations, and tours to places of interest.

The AWA works closely with the Community Liaison Office (CLO). It shares an office in one of the staff housing apartments and works closely with CLO in welcoming new family members and staffing the CLO library.

The International School of Belgrade (ISB) and the Parent Teacher Association (PTA) provide extracurricular activities for schoolchildren that include iceskating, bowling, arts and crafts, horseback riding, sewing, and cooking. Active Cub and Boy Scout programs are available.

International Contacts. Officers at post have many opportunities for developing both official and informal social contacts with members of foreign missions. Staff personnel make most of their initial contacts outside the Embassy community through American Club activities, the International School PTA programs, and the International Women's Club (IWC).

The IWC, established for cultural exchange, is open to all women of diplomatic missions. The Club holds regular meetings and makes frequent trips to points of cultural interest. Hobby and craft materials can be ordered via APO if not brought to the post. This sort of activity is a popular indoor activity during winter months.

Official Functions

Nature of Functions

Invitations to official functions (e.g. national day events at other missions, Yugoslav and diplomatic receptions, luncheons, and dinners) are received only by senior Embassy officers. Black-tie dinners are rare. Dress is usually dark business suit for men and floor- or street-length dresses for women. Attendance at official functions at the American Ambassador's residence and at representational dinners in Embassy homes requires the same form of dress.

Standards of Social Conduct

The arrival and departure of diplomatic officers are announced to other missions by circular note. Formal calls on official counterparts in other missions are not required, but many officers find such calls valuable. Required calls within the American Embassy family are minimal; you will be given information when you arrive. A large supply of calling cards is not necessary but they are useful.

Engraved or printed informals are used for invitations to casual social affairs. Locally printed invitations with diplomatic title and Belgrade address are also frequently used. Engraving services are not yet available; acceptable but expensive printing can be done here but envelopes are unattractive and of poor quality.

The rules of social conduct and etiquette standard in the Foreign Service apply in Yugoslavia.

Special Information

All personnel and family members 16 years and over should bring a minimum of 8 passport photos in their accompanying baggage. They are required immediately on arrival. Your arrival must be announced to the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs before customs clearance for air-freight and other personal shipments can be obtained. USIS Center directors do not have diplomatic or official status. The post will inform directors concerning necessary actions to be taken. Photos of you and your family must be sent with this arrival notice. Since additional passport-size photos are required to obtain visas for other nearby Eastern European countries, those traveling for business or pleasure may wish to bring additional photos.

Those with diplomatic or official passports **must** have appropriate visas before arriving in Yugoslavia. A minimum of 3 weeks and often more is required to obtain such visas.

Yugoslav restrictions on picture-taking are quite liberal compared with other Eastern European countries. However, do not take pictures of military personnel, buildings and equipment, transportation stations, bridges, railroads, and some public buildings. Areas where photography is banned are usually marked with a circular sign showing a camera with a line running through it. When in doubt, ask a policeman or refrain from using a camera.

Certain areas in Yugoslavia, especially on the seacoast and islands, are restricted for foreigners (including members of foreign diplomatic missions). Maps of restricted areas are available at Embassy Belgrade and Consulate Zagreb Consular Sections, and also at the American Centers in Ljubljana, Sarajevo, Skopje, and Titograd.

Defense. The NCOIC of the Marine Guard Detachment is housed in one of the Embassy staff apartments and eight Marines are assigned to a large eight-bedroom apartment in the same area.

Defense attache personnel wear civilian dress while on regular duty. Uniforms, however, are worn to receptions for national days and Armed Forces Day, for official calls, and various other functions. Officers should bring in their accompanying luggage a semiformal dress uniform, a general duty uniform, and a formal uniform. Navy and Air Force officers wear the general duty uniform to national days and Armed Forces Day receptions; Army officers wear either the general duty, the Army white, or Army blue uniform. Regulation and miniature medals, aiguillettes, and ribbons are required. Officer personnel begin accreditation calls immediately after arrival. These calls are made in service uniforms.

In addition, Air Force officers should bring mess dress (both summer and winter jackets). Two blue uniforms should be adequate, although summer and winter weight are desirable, they are not mandatory. Army officers should bring two green uniforms and an Army blue uniform. Army white uniform and Army blue and white mess uniform, though not required, are desirable for certain formal occasions.

DAO NCO personnel should have a class A uniform and a dark suit, blue or black, when they arrive. Naval officers should bring full required dress as prescribed by Navy uniform regulations with the exception that Naval Aviation green uniform and short-sleeved white/khaki shirts are not required. Bring extra uniform accessories to post.

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Consulate General

Zagreb

Zagreb, capital of the Republic of Croatia, is a busy industrial and commercial city and long has been an important cultural and intellectual center. The oldest part, known as the Kaptol, contains the cathedral, Bishop's palace, and remains of towers from an 11th-century fortress. The upper city, on an adjoining hill, features two ancient city gates, St. Mark's Church, and several museums. Before World War I, Zagreb was the administrative capital of the Austro-Hungarian province of Croatia-Slavonia-Dalmatia. The Ban, or Governor, appointed by the Emperor of Austria-Hungary, resided in Zagreb.

The city is on the banks of the Sava River at the foot of an isolated group of mountains. Sljeme (3,354 feet) just north of Zagreb, is a park with numerous hiking trails and a ski lift. It is the favorite recreation area, easily accessible from the city, of many Zagreb citizens. The older parts of the city were built on the rising grounds of the Sljeme foothills. In the late 19th century, the city spread out onto the flat area between the hills and river. Since World War II, extensive highrise construction has taken place in "New Zagreb" across the Sava to the south. In spring and summer, with trees in bloom, the older parts of the city are pleasant. But in fall and winter, poorly maintained houses and buildings combine with gray skies and fog to give it a drab and gloomy look.

With about 800,000 residents in the city proper, and another 90,000 in the immediate vicinity, Zagreb is Yugoslavia's second largest city. Since World War II, the population has more than tripled, creating an acute housing shortage. Most inhabitants are Croatians, but a significant Serbian minority exists, as well as scattered representatives of other ethnic groups.

Relatively few foreigners (between 200 and 300) reside in the area. Knowledge of foreign languages—English, French, and German—is widespread among educated Croatians. To shop or converse with local employees, some knowledge of Serbo-Croatian is essential.

The consular corps is small. France, Italy, Turkey, the Federal Republic of Germany, Poland, Austria, Switzerland, German Democratic Republic, U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, and North Korea are also represented in Zagreb by Consulates General or Consulates staffed by personnel from these countries. The United Kingdom, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Panama are represented by honorary consuls. The consular corps, including foreign cultural and trade officials, numbers about 55, excluding dependents.

The largest summer influx of tourists into Croatia and Slovenia is German, Austrian, Italian, and Scandinavian; but this also includes a substantial number of Americans (about 17,000 per month in the peak season in 1984), many of whom are of Yugoslav descent and return to visit relatives. The bulk of those tourists vacation along the Dalmatian coast. Over 2,500 Americans reside in the consular district, mostly retired Yugoslav-Americans.

The general climate is continental temperate without great extremes of hot or cold. Summers have brief periods of hot and humid weather, but nights are generally cool. In winter, from December to March, fog and smog are prevalent; snowfalls can be frequent, occasionally heavy, and temperatures sometimes fall below zero. Mean minimum and maximum temperatures are 20 °F–38 °F in January; 60 °F–81 °F in July.

The Post and Its Administration

The Zagreb consular district includes the Socialist Republics of Croatia and Slovenia. Each republic maintains a full governmental structure with appropriate executive and legislative bodies. Slovenia's capital is Ljubljana, a city of 325,000 inhabitants, about a 1½-hour drive northwest of Zagreb. Ljubljana is a gracious city within sight of the Alps and has a distinctly Austrian appearance that local inhabitants frequently compare to Salzburg. Consulate General officers frequently make official calls in Slovenia.

Agencies represented at the Consulate General are the Department of State and USIS. The Consulate staff consists of 8 Americans and 35 national employees and contract Yugoslav employees. A 6-person Marine Security Guard detachment arrived in October 1985. The USIS staff consists of two Americans and nine national employees. USIS operates the American Center Library in Zagreb which is located in the Consulate building; the USIS center in Ljubljana has a staff of one American and three Yugoslavs. The director of the American Center in Zagreb is the assistant branch public affairs officer and is registered with the Yugoslav Federal Committee of

Consulate General, Zagreb.

Shopping square, Zagreb.

information as an authorized director of foreign information. Activities are regulated by Yugoslav law on importing and distributing information from foreign media. The Center director carries a diplomatic visa but is not on the diplomatic list and is, therefore, fully liable for adhering to the laws of Yugoslavia as one who is on a regular passport. This also applies to the American Center directors in all republics of Yugoslavia.

The Consulate General workweek is Monday through Friday from 7:30 to 12:30 and from 1:30 to 4:15. The American Center in Zagreb is open to the public from 9:00 to 12:00 and from 1:00 to 4:00. The Center in Ljubljana is open from 9:00 to 5:00, Monday through Friday.

Transportation

Automobiles

Most American personnel prefer European or Japanese cars because they can be serviced in Graz, Austria. If you ship an American car, be sure to send an ample supply of spare parts. Newly assigned personnel can drive their cars in from Italy or Austria. Get a customs document for your car at the border. This document must be returned to customs authorities when the vehicle is registered in Yugoslavia.

Since Yugoslav roads are considered to be dangerous, extreme caution should be exercised at all times; driving outside the city after dark is not recommended.

Housing

Temporary Quarters

Newcomers usually occupy their assigned quarters as soon as they arrive. When this is not possible and leased housing is temporarily unavailable, they are lodged at the Palace, Esplanade, or Intercontinental Hotels. All are within walking distance of the Consulate General and all have free parking. Daily rates as of December 1984:

Palace: $36 single, $47 double
Esplanade: $40 single, $60 double
Intercontinental: $88 single, $120 double

Permanent Housing

Housing in Zagreb is good. Most employees are assigned a 3- or 4-bedroom house or apartment, depending on family size. The U.S. Government owns the principal officer's house and holds long-term leases on three houses and short-term leases on five other houses and two apartments.

The principal officer's residence is a spacious, well-maintained house surrounded by a large garden. Construction of a recreational facility which will include a tennis court, basketball, and volleyball courts, began in the fall of 1985 in the area to the rear of the residence. The main floor has three bedrooms, two baths, living room, study, dining room, pantry, kitchen, and an entrance hall with powder room. The attic has a bedroom with bath. The basement has—besides servants quarters, laundry, and storerooms—a fully furnished guest apartment with living room, bedroom, bath, and pullman-size kitchen with electric stove and refrigerator.

Furnishings

All 12 living quarters are furnished, including a freezer, washer, dryer, stove, refrigerator, draperies, and some carpets. Newcomers (except the principal officer) should bring their own baby furniture, transformers, tools, china, linens, glassware, small appliances, and kitchenware. (Dual voltage or 220v appliances are necessary since transformers are limited in number and power surges are frequent.)

Food

Basic food items are usually plentiful on the local market. Fruits and vegetables are available in season. Imported items are in short supply because of import restrictions. However, personnel usually can obtain other needed items from Belgrade's Embassy commissary (orders are submitted and delivered biweekly) or by shopping trips to Austria and to the military commissaries in Italy. Although no shipping allowance is authorized for foodstuffs, one should include some specialty items in household effects shipments (e.g., spices, decaffeinated coffee, Christmas ornaments, etc.).

Religious Activities

Zagreb is predominantly Roman Catholic, but Serbian-Orthodox, Lutheran, Baptist, Church of Christ, Seventh-day Adventist, and Jewish faiths are represented. Although there is no Rabbi, Jewish services are held in the Community Center on Friday evenings.

Education

Dependent Education

At Post. The American School of Zagreb, Inc., founded in 1966, enjoys some financial support from the Department of State, but gets most of its income from tuition. It is a private, nonprofit school that provides complete grade school instruction (kindergarten through grade 8) based on a U.S. curriculum, principles, and standards for children of Americans and foreigners temporarily residing in the Zagreb area. The school occupies a small building in the city's residential area near the homes of most American staff. During the 1985–86 school year, approximately 25 children were enrolled. Besides Americans, other nationalities represented include French, Italian, British, Austrian, Canadian, and Indian. Instruction is in English. Croatian is taught at beginning and intermediate levels (except for kindergarten). Tuition was $4,500 in the 1985–86 school year and is covered in full by the Department's educational allow-

ance. School policies are set by a school board, which includes members of the resident foreign community with children in the school. The American Consul General serves as Chairman, and the Treasurer of the school is generally an American Consulate staff member. The school has an American principal, two full-time, American-trained teachers, and one half-time American aid.

Away From Post. High school children (grade 9 and above) usually attend boarding schools in Western Europe or the U.S. The away-from-post education allowance is generally sufficient to cover the expense.

Post Orientation Program
Until household effects arrive, newcomers are provided with a Welcome Kit containing a variety of information and basic housekeeping equipment (e.g., vacuum cleaner, iron, linens, kitchen utensils, pots, pans, dishes, etc.).

Each newcomer is thoroughly briefed soon after arrival since he or she is expected to take a turn as duty officer shortly thereafter. The Consulate's language training program includes all U.S. personnel who wish to participate and, depending on funds available, all dependents.

Recreation and Social Life

Sports
Tennis courts and swimming pools are crowded, but may be used by consular corps members who join the clubs. New tennis, volleyball, and basketball facilities will be available at the principal officer's residence late in 1985. Swimming in the Adriatic Sea is 4–5 hours away. The Intercontinental Hotel swimming pool is available to Consulate personnel and their children over 12 years of age. Zagreb has indoor and outdoor public ice-skating rinks. Horseback riding can be arranged privately, as can hunting and fishing. Hunting licenses and game charges are expensive, while fishing licenses are less expensive. Hiking is excellent in summer and winter. Skiing is the premier outdoor sport and good ski areas are nearby, although many Croatians prefer Austrian or Italian ski areas, many of which are cheaper or less crowded than those in Croatia and Slovenia. Since most good quality sports equipment (other than ski equipment) and clothing are expensive, bring most of the things you will need. Locally made ski equipment, skis, and boots are of good quality and reasonable in price.

Touring and Outdoor Activities
Zagreb is central to many of the more interesting parts of Yugoslavia and accessible to Italy, Austria, and Germany. The Dalmatian coast is one of the leading summer vacation areas of Europe. Most of the Yugoslav coastline, including recreation centers such as Dubrovnik, Split, Opatija, and Portoroz, are in the Zagreb consular district. The Adriatic islands—such as Korcula, Hvar, Brac, Mljet, or Losinj—are particularly attractive and accessible in summer thanks to ferry service from the mainland. The island of Krk is connected to the mainland by a bridge. Hotels are fully booked during the height of the tourist season (mid-June to mid-September), and reservations need to be made well in advance.

Ljubljana is 80 miles (2½ hours by road) northwest of Zagreb, near the mountain and lake resort district. Lake Bled is a beautiful resort area about a 45-minute drive from Ljubljana, and it features an excellent golf course as well as the full range of winter sports. Trieste, gateway to northern Italy, is about a 3-hour drive from Zagreb and is a good shopping center. Graz, Austria, is 3 hours by car and also has excellent shops. Belgrade is 250 miles southeast of Zagreb; 45 minutes by air, 5 hours by car in good weather, or 5 hours by train. Munich, Vienna, Venice, Milan, Lausanne, and Paris can be reached by direct rail from Zagreb. Vienna is 284 miles north of Zagreb and can be reached by rail in 8–9 hours, or by car in 5–6 hours. Budapest is also within driving distance of Zagreb, approximately 5 hours. Major Western European cities (London, Paris, Zurich, Frankfurt, Munich, Amsterdam, Brussels, Copenhagen, and Milan) are accessible by direct flights from Zagreb. Pan Am has direct (through Frankfurt) flights to New York, Los Angeles, and other major American cities throughout the year and offers discounts up to 50% several times a year.

Entertainment
Good restaurants, featuring local cuisine, are substantially less expensive than in the Washington, D.C. area. A limited number of restaurants offering more cosmopolitan cuisine can also be found in the Zagreb area.

Of special interest is Zagreb's series of trade fairs, especially the Spring and Fall Trade Fairs. The Embassy and Consulate General, assisted by the Department of Commerce, stage an exhibit at the annual Zagreb Fall Fair with participation by American business firms.

Cultural activities in Zagreb are generally at a high level, although quality of performance is uneven. The National Theater, of moderate size but well-equipped, acoustically superior, and beautifully restored, is an opera house in the Austrian baroque style of the late 19th century. Here local companies give a 10-month season of classical and modern operas, ballets, plays, and folk dances, frequently featuring guest artists. Every 2 years the Zagreb Festival of Contemporary Music and Dance draws internationally renowned performers. The Triennial International Exhibition of Naive Art has a worldwide reputation as does the Biennial Festival of Animated Film.

The Zagreb Philharmonic gives a series of concerts annually with

occasional guest conductors and soloists. It performs in the modern Vatroslav Lisinski Concert Hall, seating 1,850. Radio Zagreb Symphony Orchestra also gives regular concerts.

An excellent chamber music group, the Zagreb Soloists, has an international reputation. Four smaller theaters are devoted to various forms of drama in the Croatian language.

A number of American and European concert artists visit Zagreb. In recent years, the Bolshoi Ballet, the Peking Opera, the Vienna Symphony, Sadler's Wells Theater, Stan Kenton, and Chick Corea, to name only a few well-known performers, have included Zagreb in their European tours.

Local motion picture theaters show many American films with Croatian subtitles, as well as other foreign films and Yugoslav productions. Foreign films, with Croatian subtitles, are also frequently shown on television.

Zagreb has an excellent professional soccer team, and matches at the sports stadium are popular. Zagreb also boasts the European champion basketball team. In 1985, new construction of extensive sports facilities began in preparation for the 1987 Universiad (World University) Games in Zagreb. We anticipate that public access to these modern sports facilities will be made possible after the games, greatly enhancing the community's opportunities for individual as well as team sports.

Tickets for all cultural and sporting events are inexpensive.

Social Activities

Among Americans. Entertainment is usually informal and includes lunches, teas, dinners, outdoor get-togethers, VCR movies, and bridge.

International Contacts. Social contacts with Yugoslav officials and among members of the consular corps are reasonably frequent and, initially, on a slightly more formal basis. It is not uncommon for Consulate personnel to entertain Yugoslavs socially.

Official Functions

Nature of Functions

Receptions are sometimes given by republic or city officials on special occasions or in honor of a visitor. Yugoslav officials attend National Day and other receptions, dinners, and lunches hosted by members of the consular corps. The principal officer can expect to entertain three or four times a month and to be invited frequently to social events.

Standards of Social Conduct

Suits for men and afternoon or cocktail dresses for women are the usual attire for most social functions, including dinner parties. Full evening dress for men or women is virtually never worn. Except in the case of formal receptions or casual get-togethers, the guest usually brings flowers, candy, or a bottle of wine to the hostess.

Special Information

Both national and international telephone, telegraph, and wireless communications are good. Monthly phone bills average between US $8–$9. Long-distance calls within Yugoslavia cost 10¢–24¢ a minute. An overseas call to the U.S. (Washington, D.C. area) costs about $2 per minute during the week and $1.60 on Sundays. Calls from the U.S. to Yugoslavia are generally cheaper than from Yugoslavia to the U.S. Telegraph service to the U.S. is about 26¢ a word to New York and 20¢ a word to other states. A night letter of 22 words is $2 to New York and $2.80 to other states.

Other Posts in Yugoslavia

Ljubljana

Ljubljana, capital of the Republic of Slovenia, reminds the foreign visitor more of central Europe than of other parts of Yugoslavia. Slovenia was one of the inner provinces of the Hapsburg Empire until the demise of Austria–Hungary at the end of World War I. Many public and private buildings in the center of the city are done in the secession style of the late imperial period and, together with the greenish Ljubljanica River which meanders through the older districts and the forbidding fortress which looks down from the heights, they contribute to the Old World flavor of the Slovenian capital.

Ljubljana and its outlying suburbs number nearly 223,000 inhabitants. The city has doubled in size since World War II, yet has benefited from a planning policy which encouraged industrial development in other parts of the Republic, preventing runaway growth of the capital. Many industrial jobs of the city are performed by Yugoslavs from southern parts of the country and many skilled Slovenians have left Ljubljana to seek work in Western Europe and elsewhere. As the center of a small republic which places a high value on its culture, Ljubljana shelters more intense cultural life than its size would suggest. In addition to several museums and theaters, the city has its own opera and ballet, a cinema society, and writer's club. Yet, because of the beauty of the Slovenian countryside and the proximity of the Adriatic coast and surrounding mountains, inhabitants frequently go out of town on weekends, often taking advantage of their easy access to Italy and Austria. Most Slovenians are deeply attached to the countryside, and skis and walking boots are a common sight on the streets.

Slovenia is part of the Zagreb consular district, but Ljubljana has its own American Center staffed by three Slovenes and one American Foreign Service information officer. The Center is located at Cankarjeva 11, across the street from the opera house, and occupies the ground floor of a fine, century-old building. Working hours are 8 am to 5 pm weekdays, and the library opens at 9 am. Phone: 23–500.

The Center is only 2 blocks from the Lev Hotel. The train and bus station are just a 10-minute walk. The airport is a 40-minute drive out of town, northwest of the city, and is served by buses and taxis.

The official residence of the American Center director is only 15 minutes from the Center by foot, has two floors, three bedrooms, a large living room, veranda, and yard. The house is partly furnished with government furniture, partly with furniture loaned by the lessor. Major appliances are furnished by the post. Two smaller bedrooms have a double bed and a single bed.

Americans supplement locally available food with items from the Embassy commissary. Commissary items are delivered by truck to Zagreb every other week and then reshipped to Ljubljana. The American Air Base at Aviano, only 3 hours away by car, has a complete shopping center, so get a military identity card from the DAO before leaving Belgrade. Restaurant meals are inexpensive by European standards. Slovenia has a number of special national dishes as well as several satisfactory wines and excellent beer.

Ljubljana's churches are all Roman Catholic, except for one Eastern Orthodox church near the Center.

No special schools for educating foreign children are available in Ljubljana. English is widely taught both in elementary and secondary schools and is rapidly becoming Slovenia's second language. Instruction in basic Slovenian is available at the Workers' University. The University of Ljubljana and the Art and Theatrical Academies also offer a wide range of courses at an adult level.

Slovenia is a skier's paradise with several good resorts nearby. Mountain and hill climbing are popularly supported through associations. The seaside is only a 2-hour drive from Ljubljana, and a large city pool is only 2 blocks from the director's residence. Hiking is excellent both summer and winter.

Ljubljana is only a 1-hour drive from the Austrian border at Klagenfurt, and only 1½ hours from the Italian border at Trieste. Venice can be reached in 4 hours. Neither Italy nor Austria requires visas. All the many attractive corners of Slovenia are accessible within 2 hours by car. Zagreb is 2 hours by car and easily reached by daily train which leaves at 7:45 am and returns by 6 pm.

Slovenians are gourmets, which explains why the numerous gostilnas in and around the city offer admirable food. One of the city's best restaurants is at the Writer's Club, near the Center. It is also a focus of leisure activities of the cultural elite.

The level of theater offered by the city's stages is very high. The symphony orchestra is good as are other smaller musical groups. Summer brings the Festival of Ljubljana featuring many musical offerings. Every other year the Modern Gallery organizes a well-known graphics biennial. Art exhibits are a frequent occurrence.

Ljubljana has several cinemas; about half the films are in English. TV also offers many films in English and European languages. The French Cultural Center also offers a regular film program.

The American community is mostly made up of several students at the University of Ljubljana. In order to feel at home, an American officer and family must make friends among Slovenians. Though entertaining at home is less common in Slovenia than in the U.S., Slovenians will in time reciprocate invitations. English is widely spoken.

The American Center director occasionally receives invitations to official receptions, usually to mark some cultural occasion, such as the opening of an art exhibit.

Full evening dress for men and women is rarely worn. Guests invited for an evening almost always bring a gift of wine, candy, or flowers (but never an even number). The Slovenes are a convivial people and put aside their reserve at dinner parties. Full evening dress for men or women is virtually never worn.

Sarajevo

Sarajevo is the capital of the Republic of Bosnia–Hercegovina, one of six independent republics which make up the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

With a population of close to 430,000 inhabitants, Sarajevo is the third largest city in Yugoslavia. It is located in the valley of the Miljacka River, in mountainous country approximately 192 miles southwest of Belgrade.

Sarajevo is the government, commercial, and cultural center of Bosnia–Hercegovina. Several major industrial

firms are located either in or near the city. The University of Sarajevo (40,000 students) is located in the city, as are the Bosnian Republican Assembly and Republic government, the Bosnian National Theater, and the Bosnian National Museum.

Socially and culturally Sarajevo still maintains much of the flavor of its Turkish past: The area was occupied by Turkey for almost 500 years. Over 50% of the population of Sarajevo and close to 40% of the population of Bosnia–Hercegovina is Moslem.

Sarajevo may be reached by road from either the Adriatic highway (from Kardeljevo) or from the Zagreb–Belgrade highway (through Tuzla). The roads are hard-surfaced and twist through mountainous terrain.

Sarajevo is connected with Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana, and Skopje daily by Yugoslav Airline (JAT) and several times weekly by Inex Adria (Slovenian Airline) flights.

The American Center is at Omladinska 1, Sarajevo, and is known as the Americki Centar in Serbo-Croatian. The office telephone numbers are: 26–079 and 25–997.

The American Center Director is registered with the Yugoslav Federal Committee of Information as an authorized director of a foreign information establishment and his or her activities are regulated by Yugoslav law on the bringing in and distribution of foreign information media. The American Center Director serves as a nondiplomatic U.S. Government employee even though he or she carries a U.S. diplomatic passport with a Yugoslav diplomatic visa. Under Yugoslav law, the American Center Director is fully liable for adhering to the laws of Yugoslavia.

Household effects and one private vehicle may be imported duty free at the beginning of a tour of duty. Customs clearances must be arranged by the officer with the Bosnian customs service. A letter authorizing duty-free entry of household effects and car is issued by the Federal Committee of Information when you arrive. A complete inventory of household effects is required for customs clearance. Arrangements to deliver and unpack household effects must be made after you arrive in Sarajevo. Trucking, packing/unpacking, and cartage of crates must be arranged separately.

Temporary housing is available at either the Europa or Bristol Hotels. Prices range from $30 to $39 per day for a double room, breakfast included. Additional meals range in price from $4 to $12.

A 150-square meter apartment with three bedrooms, living room, dining room, kitchen, and two bathrooms, located in one of the best residential areas of Sarajevo, is available for the American Center director and family. It is carpeted and furnished (including drapes), equipped with electric range, refrigerator, freezer, washer, and dryer. Electric current is 200v, 50-cycle AC and heavy-duty transformers are provided. Officers should bring only bed linens, towels, kitchen utensils, pictures, and other wall decorations, two or three lamps, dishes, etc.

The U.S. Embassy commissary in Belgrade (192 miles away) carries American canned and packaged foods, paper products, toiletries, soaps, and detergents. Fresh fruits, meats, and fresh vegetables are available in local markets. Produce varies seasonally, but some fresh items are always available. Several modern supermarkets are located throughout Sarajevo, featuring a wide variety of convenience foods, paper products, liquors, soft drinks, etc.

Bring clothing appropriate to Washington, D.C. Local taste is more conservative than American taste, although more informal. Levis and tee-shirts are standard for young people. A dark business suit for men and long or short semiformal dress for women are sufficient for official functions. Heavy coats, boots, and rainwear are recommended for winter. Locally made clothing is attractive, of acceptable quality, and readily available.

Basic services are available, but finding them is difficult. Quality of service varies.

Domestic help, although available, is rarely employed in Sarajevo.

Roman Catholic, Serbian Orthodox, and Jewish services are held regularly in Serbo-Croatian. No English-language services are held in Sarajevo.

No English-language education is available in Sarajevo.

Three tennis courts are available for use in summer months. No other public recreational facilities are available. Hiking and horseback riding can be arranged. The mountains of Bosnia offer extensive opportunities for touring, fishing, hiking, and hunting. Overnight camping is allowed only in designated camping areas. Hunting and fishing permits are required, and big-game hunting (bear, deer, etc.) can be expensive. The Adriatic coast is only 4 hours from Sarajevo by car and offers excellent resort facilities. Ocean fishing is allowed without permit.

The National Theater of Bosnia provides a full season (September–May) of opera, drama, and symphony concerts. Movie theaters show late-release films from many countries, with about 60% of the films in English.

Social activities are limited almost exclusively to those originated by the officer and spouse. Official Yugoslav protocol functions are rare. Association with other Americans is not extensive since only a dozen or so other Americans live in Sarajevo. Because of the nature of the job, most social functions involve contacts with Yugoslavs. Virtually every function, whether official or unofficial, is a "representational" event for the American Center director and his or her spouse.

Skopje

Skopje, capital of the Republic of Macedonia, is a thriving city of about 500,000 people. After a tragic earthquake destroyed or severely damaged 80% of the city in 1963, Skopje has undergone extensive reconstruction and now has the appearance of a very modern city with new high-rise apartment buildings, factories, schools, and office buildings far outnumbering older structures. In contrast, the citizens of Skopje are mostly recent arrivals; the classic flow from rural to urban areas is visible here where the population at the time of the earthquake was only about 160,000. The resulting mixture of a contemporary city environment inhabited by people still adjusting to the dynamic pace of modern urban lifestyles makes Skopje a fascinating study of contrasts and a challenging work environment.

Skopje may be reached by road from Belgrade (6 hours) via the main national highway. There is also fairly dependable train service to Belgrade (about 9 hours). Yugoslav airline flights (JAT) connect Skopje with Belgrade (daily service) and with other Yugoslav cities less regularly.

The American Center in Skopje was opened in 1972 and is currently staffed by one American and three Macedonian employees. Situated in a new apartment-business complex near the city's center, the Center is composed of a 4,000-volume library, a periodical and video-tape recording (VTR) room, office space, and storage area and serves as the only official U.S. representation in Macedonia. The USIS director is responsible for a wide range of programs at the Center such as film showings, exhibits, VTR and recorded music programs, lectures, and cultural performances as well as off-premises program placement and contact with local cultural,

educational, government, and media leaders. The director does not have diplomatic status. Employment opportunities for spouses are extremely limited.

Household effects and one personally owned vehicle may be imported duty free at the beginning of a tour of duty. A letter authorizing duty-free entry of household effects and car is issued by the Federal Committee for Information when you arrive. (The post is provided one station wagon.) A complete inventory of household effects is required for customs clearance.

The USIS Director's home is a furnished four-bedroom government-leased apartment consisting of two floors in a private, four-story house. The residence has a large living room for entertaining, a dining room, a family room, two baths, and an American-equipped kitchen, but no garage. Yard space is taken up by the landlord's garden. The house is located on a dead-end street; children can play safely on the street and curbside parking is no problem.

Heating is provided by an oil-fired hot water system. Hot water heaters are installed in the kitchen, bathrooms, and laundry area (washer and dryer are provided). Electricity is 220v, 50-cycle AC and is moderately dependable in winter; power failures usually last no more than several hours and occur about every 6 weeks. Furnishings are good, but you can bring lamps and other small 110v appliances, such as toasters, mixers, and irons, which can be used with the transformers provided. U.S. electric clocks lose 10 minutes per hour due to the cycle difference. Turntables and tape decks must be adapted to accommodate the different power system. Obtain necessary parts before arriving at post. The residence is supplied with a TV; a U.S. TV will not function due to broadcast differences. An ample supply of electric transformers is available for the residence to convert American 110v appliances to 220v.

Seasonal variations affect the fresh food supply in Skopje. During summer months many fresh vegetables and fruits can be bought at open markets or in the modern shopping center, but during winter the choice is limited and prices rise. Fresh beef, eggs, trout, carp, and preserved or dried meats, are available, but poultry, pork, and seafood are available less frequently. Milk is of good quality; tap water is potable; and mineral water, good local wines, and other beverages are constantly on sale. American staples and frozen goods can be purchased at the Embassy's commissary and shipped or carried to Skopje. Thessaloniki, 3 hours away by car, is an excellent alternate source of fresh and canned foods, dry goods, foreign car parts, and other imported items. Center directors, however, do not have import privileges and could be required by pay customs duty. Buy specialty items such as baby food, spices, and ingredients for non-American dishes in quantity and ship with household effects.

Bring clothing appropriate for a climate similar to that of Washington, D.C., although less humid. A dark business suit for men and long or cocktail-length formal dress for women are sufficient for social functions. Heavy coats, boots, and rainwear are recommended for winter. Formal wear is not required. Locally made clothing is of acceptable quality and readily available but is expensive.

Most household supplies are available at the Embassy's commissary or at local stores. The quality of local household supplies is good and prices are reasonable. Drycleaners are undependable, with prices similar to those in the U.S. Auto parts and repair services are undependable. Fiat, Renault, and Volkswagen are the only major local dealers. No parts for American or Japanese cars are available. Officers should bring basic spare parts (e.g., filters, belts), and obtain other parts in Thessaloniki.

No English-language education facilities exist in Skopje, but Thessaloniki has a suitable boarding school. This post is best for couples without children or with healthy preschool children, who can be enrolled in local day-care schools at nominal cost.

Macedonia has several good ski resorts 1–2 hours drive from Skopje. Acceptable overnight lodging is available. Good quality ski equipment is available locally at reasonable prices. Renting is undependable. The mountains and rivers of Macedonia offer extensive opportunities for climbing, camping, and hiking. Overnight camping is allowed only in designated camping areas. Hunting and fishing are widely available, although moderately expensive. A hunter must join a local club for a fee of about $25 annually. Rifles and shotguns may only be imported by special permit for a fee of about $8 each. Guns should be separately packed and listed for easier customs clearance. Shotgun ammunition is locally available. Rifle ammunition must be brought from the U.S. See Firearms and Ammunition.

Lake Ohrid is about 2½ hours drive and offers camping, swimming, and boating in summer.

Skopje has a tennis club with four good clay courts. The fee is about $40 a year. Bring equipment from the U.S. Skopje also has an indoor swimming pool of acceptable quality and an outdoor pool in summer of marginal quality. Iceskating and sledding are available in winter, as well as several public basketball courts and soccer fields, although they are fairly crowded.

The city offers a good zoo, several interesting museums, and a large city park. Travel to Greece and Bulgaria is convenient, and more extensive tours to other parts of Europe are possible at greater expense. The Adriatic coast is 1 hour by air (twice weekly) or a tiring but scenic 10 hours by car.

The city has numerous movie theaters which often show American films with subtitles in Serbo-Croatian, as well as an opera company, two theater companies, ballet, and a philharmonic orchestra.

The residence has a 21-inch TV. American films are frequently available with subtitles in Macedonian. Quality musical, cultural, sports, and drama programs are available on Skopje's two channels (VHF). Bring a quality shortwave radio for reception of VOA, etc. Reception can sometimes be difficult due to nearby mountains.

The resident American community consists of two Fulbright professors, several exchange students, a few engineers working on joint projects, and the USIS Director's family. The foreign community includes the French Center director and his family and diplomats from the Greek and Turkish Consulates. Social contacts are frequent and cordial.

Titograd

The capital of the Montenegrian Socialist Republic lies in one of the few flat areas in this part of Yugoslavia, a broad plain crossed by five rivers and surrounded by mountains, just 20 kilometers from the Albanian border. Bombed into rubble during World War II, Titograd has been rebuilt into a modern urban center, whose high-rise apartment buildings are nudged on all sides by the red-tiled roofs of the recent arrivals who continue to swell the city's population (approximately 130,000 with the immediate environs) and strain its municipal services. Though lacking the charm of better-preserved cities, Titograd affords much natural beauty, from its pleasant parks along the river to the mountains and Adriatic coastline, an hour away. Among the most notable local institutions

are the university, with 15,000 students, the theater, the radio-TV station, local newspapers, and several large industrial concerns—chief among them being the aluminum plant just outside the city.

Opened in 1979 as the only foreign representation in Montenegro, the American Center is located at 100 Bulevar Oktobarske Revolucije (tel. 081/52-438 or 52-539) on the ground floor of a newly constructed apartment building, a 5-minute walk from the center of the city. With 236 square meters of floor space, the Center consists of a library (including reference and periodicals sections, circulation stacks, and an area suitable for film showings), offices, extensive storage space, and 10 large display windows. It is staffed by the Center director and three local employees, who organize activities both on the Center premises and outside the Center in cooperation with local institutions.

The USIS director's home is a government-leased apartment on the top floor of a three-story private house. The apartment consists of two bedrooms, a living room, a dining room, a kitchen, and one-and-a-half baths amounting to 120 square yards of floor space plus an additional ground floor room with 24 square yards of floor space separated from the main apartment by the landlord's apartment of the intervening second floor. The apartment has two small balconies and backs onto an attractive, uninhabited hillside.

Like other buildings in Titograd, the USIS residence has no central heating but rather individual heating units in various rooms. A large hot water heater serves both bathrooms, while a smaller 8-liter unit supplies hot water for the kitchen. The apartment is also equipped with two air-conditioners, a European-style washing machine (i.e., it heats its own water), a small dryer, and an American stove, refrigerator, and freezer. Since the hot water heaters, washer, dryer, stove, refrigerator, freezer, and room heating units all operate on electricity (220v, 50 cycles), cold winter months put a severe strain on the apartment's electrical system, making it necessary to wear warm clothing around the house. Power failures occur once every few weeks but rarely last more than a few hours.

Titograd is not well supplied compared with a number of other Yugoslav cities, though during the summer and early fall most locally grown fruit and vegetables are available in one of the three outdoor markets or in the self-service stores located throughout the city. In winter months, however, one can count only on some root vegetables, one or two greens, apples, pears, and occasional imported citrus fruits. Consequently most local residents "put up" vegetables for the winter. Since frozen vegetables are available at local stores only sporadically and in limited quantities, a good-sized portable cooler comes in handy for transporting perishable items from the Belgrade commissary to Titograd where they can be stored in the commodious freezer in the Center director's apartment. This is best done before winter, of course, when mountain roads and bad weather team up to make the Titograd-Belgrade run a treacherous 8-hour, one-way drive. Meat is available, though not necessarily the type desired and not necessarily the day you want it. Salami, cheese, bread, and wine are always plentiful. Periodic shortages of consumables occur, but these are generally of short duration.

Clothing requirements are the same as for Washington, D.C. Summer temperatures range in the 90°Fs for weeks at a time, and while winter temperatures are a bit warmer than those in Washington, a gusty north wind and the absence of central heating make it subjectively about the same or a little colder. You need woolen clothing to wear around the house in winter, durable walking shoes for the rocky road leading to the Center director's home, and rubbers for the rainy season (late fall and part of winter). Local clothing is satisfactory but often more expensive than its U.S. equivalent and not always available in the size required; for instance, women's shoes come only in medium width. Dress requirements in Titograd are relaxed, and it is not necessary to bring formal wear.

It is difficult to obtain any but the most commonly used supplies. For instance, household cleaning supplies are always available, whereas fluorescent bulbs, weather stripping, and wire are hard to get. The service industry is underdeveloped by Yugoslav standards and services such as plumbing and electrical work are inadequate. A satisfactory drycleaner and shoe repair are available. Volkswagens, Renaults, and Fiats (all of which are assembled in Yugoslavia), can be repaired, though parts are in short supply and often have to be imported from Belgrade.

Titograd has no English-language schools.

Roman Catholic services are held regularly (for local Catholics of Albanian extraction) in Serbo-Croatian, and a small Baptist church holds services. No Serbian Orthodox or Jewish services are held.

Titograd has a tennis court, a few basketball courts, and open areas for soccer. A swimming pool, now under construction, may open some time in the future.

The Adriatic coast is accessible as is Lake Skadar, shared by Albania and Yugoslavia. Although recreation is not well developed in these areas, hiking can be enjoyed in beautiful mountainous terrain.

The city has two functioning movie theaters, a legitimate theater, several restaurants, and the American Center.

Local residents are hospitable and most socializing takes place in people's homes. No foreign community exists as such, though, for the past few years Titograd has had a Fulbright lecturer teaching English at the local university.

Notes For Travelers

Getting to the Post

Currently no American air carriers fly directly to Belgrade from Washington, D.C., and New York. Air travelers may transfer at Zagreb or Dubrovnik in Yugoslavia, and at a number of intermediate points in Europe, including London, Frankfurt, Zurich, Vienna, and Rome.

Those driving to post from Western Europe most commonly enter Yugoslavia at Maribor (St. Ilj) and Jesenice from Austria, and Gorica and Sezana from Italy—each in a full day's drive to Belgrade. Both routes from Italy and the one via Jesenice are over mountain roads with many serpentine curves; travelers may prefer to avoid these routes during winter when snow and ice further complicate driving. **See** Transportation concerning driving in Yugoslavia.

If you enter Yugoslavia by car, you must have vehicle registration papers, insurance green card valid for Yugoslavia, and a valid drivers license. Third-party liability insurance is mandatory for all cars entering Yugoslavia. Since not all foreign insurance companies will provide coverage for Yugoslavia, be sure that your green card does include this coverage. Yugoslav authorities do not require any special immunization for entry. **See** Health and Medicine.

Customs, Duties, and Passage

Customs and Duties

All personal effects, including airfreight, car, and household effects must await your arrival at post and your registration with the Foreign Ministry before customs clearance can be initiated. Therefore, plan shipments to coincide as closely as possible with your arrival to avoid loss or damage to property and storage charges in the customs ware-house. You may not ship food to post. No other restrictions are placed on contents of shipments except those regarding firearms and ammunition. **See** Firearms and Ammunition. Official members of diplomatic or consular missions who are not on the diplomatic list, however, must import all of their shipment within a year of their arrival date.

Newly assigned personnel or their shipping agents should forward promptly all bills of lading and airway bills for shipments to the Embassy general services officer. An inventory of household effects is also necessary to expedite clearance.

Surface shipments by sea are generally received at the Port of Bremen. Pack them in waterproof containers, since covered dockside storage is not always available.

Shipment by sea should be addressed:

Name
American Embassy
Belgrade, Yugoslavia (via Bremen)

Name
U.S. Information Center
Omladinska 1, P.P. 82
71000 Sarajevo, Yugoslavia
(via Bremen)

Name
American Consulate General
Zagreb, Yugoslavia (via Bremen)

Name
U.S. Information Center
Gradski Zid, Blok IV, P.P. 296
91000 Skopje, Yugoslavia
(via Bremen)

Name
U.S. Information Center
Cankarjeva 11
61000 Ljubljana, Yugoslavia
(via Bremen)

Name
U.S. Information Center
Bul. Okt. Revolucije 100
81000 Titograd, Yugoslavia
(via Bremen)

Residence-to-residence shipments to Yugoslavia are not authorized. When possible, rail, ocean, and air shipments should be sent freight collect, payable in Yugoslav dinars, so that payment can be made by the Embassy in U.S. Government-owned surplus foreign currency. Note, however, that many shipping lines require payment in hard currency. This should be determined in advance and if the hard currency requirement exists, prepay shipment to avoid delays at the Port of Bremen.

Military personnel should arrange for their shipment through the Transportation Office at their post.

Surface shipments from the U.S. take about 7 days sailing time from Baltimore to Bremen and another 2 weeks for clearance and overland transportation. Time between pick-up at owner's home in the Washington area and shipment from Baltimore has varied from 1 week to more than 5 weeks. Ship household effects and privately owned vehicle(s) at the same time. All detachable items—mirrors, hubcaps, windshield wipers, antenna, fog lights, etc.—should be removed and shipped in household effects. Airfreight requires 2–3 weeks between pickup in the U.S. and delivery to post.

Passage

All personnel assigned to Yugoslavia and their dependents (who will be traveling on diplomatic or official passports) must obtain Yugoslav visas before their arrival. Under no circumstances should personnel assigned to posts in Yugoslavia attempt to enter the country until they have obtained the required visa. Those in the U.S. on assignment or home leave should apply for their Yugoslav visa through the State Department Employee Services Section, Room 1258, allowing at least 6 weeks for approval.

Pets

Animals must have a health certificate and rabies vaccination. To be valid, the rabies vaccination must have been administered no more than 180 days (6 months) nor less than 30 days (1 month) prior to the animal's arrival in Yugoslavia. If the animal is arriving at the same time as the owner, appropriate papers are all that is needed for customs clearance. No pets should arrive before the owners are registered with the Foreign Office. No kennels are available at the airport.

If pets arrive as airfreight, a Yugoslav veterinarian must be at the airport to clear the animals. Avoid weekend or holiday arrival when veterinarians are not available. Notify the Embassy in advance of this to make appropriate arrangements. Owners pay the costs involved in this procedure (about $15). Customs clearance must be effected for all pets arriving as airfreight. No clearance is necessary for pets arriving as carry-on luggage, or excess bag-

gage. Therefore, it is best to bring pets with you on the same plane.

Kennels are available for boarding pets, but most pet owners arrange to have a maid or friend care for their pets while they are away on short vacations.

Residents of the Embassy staff apartments are not permitted to walk pets within the housing area courtyard. However, they may be taken on city streets.

Firearms and Ammunition

You must receive advance approval before importing firearms or ammunition. If you do not observe this requirement, the gun cannot be registered in Yugoslavia.

Only hunting weapons (rifles or shotguns) and no more than 1,000 rounds of ammunition for each weapon may be imported by personnel assigned to the Embassy or Consulate General. You cannot import handguns (revolvers or pistols).

Do not include hunting weapons in airfreight shipments or personal baggage. Do not pack weapons and ammunition in the same container with other household effects; if weapons are in the same container, clearance of all household effects will be held up until weapons are cleared—often 2–3 months additional time. Weapons must be specifically identified on the household effects inventory. Before they are shipped, notify the Embassy administrative officer concerning the make, model, caliber, and serial number of firearms and the caliber and number of rounds of ammunition. Only hunting weapons should be imported. Do not import weapons that are part of a gun collection, that are intended for trap shooting, or that are not serviceable. All weapons should be used by U.S. personnel only and are not for resale, and must be exported when you leave Yugoslavia.

Weapons must be registered in Yugoslavia. In order to hunt, you must join a local hunting club (at considerable expense) or hunt under the auspices of one of the local travel agencies that periodically arrange hunts, which are also expensive.

Given the administrative complications of obtaining permission to import and register hunting weapons and the considerable expense involved in hunts, personnel are advised not to import weapons and ammunition unless they are avid hunters, who, despite these obstacles, seriously intend to hunt here.

Currency, Banking, and Weights and Measures

The monetary unit of Yugoslav currency is the dinar (ND), which is constantly fluctuating. The exchange rate in June 1985 was 272ND = U.S.$1.00. This rate is not stable. Since June 1972 the exchange rate between the dinar and other principal currencies has floated. Many Yugoslavs continue to quote prices in old dinars, i.e., 100 old dinars = 1 ND.

The metric system of weights and measures is used here. Fabric is bought by the meter, potatoes by the kilo, gasoline by the liter, and distances are measured in kilometers.

Taxes, Exchange, and Sale of Property

Restrictions

American employees of the U.S. Government are exempt from Yugoslav direct taxes, except for small imposts such as stamp taxes on auto licenses, customs papers, and daily hotel tax.

Personal property of American employees and their dependents, imported into Yugoslavia duty free or subsequently acquired duty free, can be sold only to other American personnel assigned to the Mission or to foreigners with duty-free privileges. Because of their special status, USIS Center directors must export their personal property and automobiles at the end of their tour.

Personal property on which duties have not been paid cannot be sold, traded, or given away to Yugoslav citizens. To sell property valued at $100 or more or the sale of any property for dinars, when the seller wishes to convert the proceeds to U.S. dollars, you must receive approval from the administrative counselor.

You may not retain proceeds from sale of personal property in excess of the original cost of property. These regulations are stated in an Embassy circular, given to all new staff.

Facilities

Except for military personnel, all staff are paid through the Regional Finance Center (RFC), Paris by dollar check biweekly. Most employees allot all or a portion of their salary to U.S. banks for checking and/or saving accounts. Personnel transferring from the U.S. are reminded that all pay allotments will be cancelled when their pay record is transferred to RFC Paris, and they must complete new allotment forms after they arrive at post. Since RFC Paris does not deduct State income taxes from employee paychecks, personnel may want to arrange for an allotment to pay any State income tax liability.

Since Yugoslavia is a near-excess-currency country, those assigned to Yugoslavia and official visitors are required to purchase their dinars for dollar instruments through the Embassy Disbursing Office or Zagreb Consulate General cashier. Embassy personnel may obtain U.S. currency in limited amounts through the Disbursing Office when they plan to travel outside the country. You can purchase American Express travelers checks for personal checks through the American Club or for Treasury checks through the local bank. All commissary purchases are paid in U.S. dollars or by personal check. A U.S. checking account is almost a necessity for all personnel.

Recommended Reading

These titles are provided as a general indication of the material published on this country. The Department of State does not endorse unofficial publications.

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Andric, Ivo. *The Bridge on the Drina*. Signet: 1967. The classic novel history of Yugoslavia in microcosm. Andric won the Nobel Prize in 1961 largely for this work.

Archer, Jules. *Red Rebel: Tito of Yugoslavia*. Messner: 1968.

Benson, Morton. *Serbo-Croatian-English Dictionary*. University of Pennsylvania Press: 1971.

Campbell, John C. *Tito's Separate Road: America and Yugoslavia in World Politics*. Harper and Row: 1967.

Clissold, Stephen, ed. *A Short History of Yugoslavia: From Early Times to 1966*. Gordian: 1968.

Cosic, Dobrica. *A Time of Death*. Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich: 1970.

Dedijer, Vladimir. *Tito*. Simon & Schuster: 1953. Official Biography of Josip Broz Tito.

Dirlan, Joel B. and James L. Plummer. *An Introduction to the Yugoslav Economy*. Charles E. Merrill Co.: Columbus, Ohio, 1973.

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Djilas, Milovan. *Wartime*. Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich: 1977.

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Drvodelic, Milan. *English-Croatian or Serbian Dictionary*. Skolska Knjiga: Zagreb, 1973.

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Halpern, Joel. *A Serbian Village*. Hill & Wang: 1972. Sociological study.

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Maclean, Sir Fitzroy. *The Heretic: The Life and Times of Josip Broz Tito*. Harper: 1957.

Roberts, Walter. *Tito, Mihajlovic and the Allies*. Rutgers University Press: 1973. World War II in Yugoslavia.

Rusinow, Dennison. Any of his monographs in the *American University Field Service Series on Yugoslavia*.

Rusinow, Dennison. *The Yugoslav Experiment, 1948–1974*. University of California Press: 1977.

Shoup, Paul. *Communism and the Yugoslav National Question*. Columbia University Press: 1968. Historical analysis of policy on the nationalities issue.

Singleton, Fred. *Twentieth Century Yugoslavia*. 1976. Most recent general review and a good basic overview.

Stojanovic, Svetozar. *Between Ideals and Reality*. Oxford University Press: 1973.

West, Rebecca. *Black Lamb and Grey Falcon*. Viking: 1941. Classic travelog/cultural study of pre-war Yugoslavia.

Local Holidays

Official Yugoslav holidays:

January 1 & 2	New Year's Day
*April 27	Slovenian Liberation Front Day
May 1 & 2	May Day
July 4	Fighter's Day
*July 7	Serbian Uprising Day
*July 13	Montenegrian Uprising Day
*July 22	Slovenian Uprising Day
*July 27	Croatian/Bosnian Uprising Day
*August 2	Macedonian Uprising Day 1903
*October 11	Macedonian Uprising Day
*November 1	Slovenian Day of the Dead
*November 25	Bosnian State Day
November 29 & 30	Day of the Republic

*Observed only in respective republics and therefore at respective posts only.

Men in traditional costume.